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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 17-7 (63-45). Tomorrow 17-7 (63-45). Yesterday's temp. 12-6 (54-41). LONDON: Mostly dry. Temp. 15-9 (59-48). Tomorrow dry. Yesterday's temp. 13-6 (55-46). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 17-3 (63-37). NEW YORK: Clear. Temp. 26-15 (78-59). Yesterday's temp. 21-8 (69-46).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	£2.25
Belgium	50 B.Fr	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr	Morocco	3.50 Dr.
Eire	18 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Finland	3.20 F.M.	Nigeria	50 K.
France	3.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Spain	30 Ptas.
Greece	18 Drs.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 6	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Iran	35 Rials	Turkey	T.£8
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	L.£ 2.50	Yugoslavia	9 D.

Jury Reportedly Split Until End

Italian Poet Wins a Nobel

From Wire Dispatches

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 23.—Italian poet Eugenio Montale was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature today by a 15-member body that reportedly was sharply split, up to the final vote, between Mr. Montale and U.S. novelist Saul Bellow.

Mr. Montale wrote of love, solitude and the Mediterranean and drew on the language of Dante in developing a style unique in modern Italian poetry.

The 79-year-old poet said in Milan that he was "overwhelmed," and that the award made his life, "which was always unhappy, less unhappy."

The 60-year-old Mr. Bellow, vacationing in Israel, said: "It's very nice that Eugenio Montale won the Nobel Prize. I'm not disappointed. There's plenty of time to win it yet."

Mr. Montale was long championed within the Nobel-awarding Swedish Academy by its oldest member and former permanent secretary, Anders Osterling, 91, a poet and personal friend of Mr. Montale. Mr. Osterling has translated many of the Italian's works into Swedish.

However, a young literary critic in Stockholm said that the selection of Mr. Montale over Mr. Bellow was a "typical conservative compromise choice out of reverence to Osterling and merits only a shrug of the shoulders."

Four volumes of Mr. Montale's poetry have been published in English. They are "The Butterfly of Dinard," "Provisional Conclusions," "Selected Poems," and "Xenia."



UPI.

Eugenio Montale

Mr. Montale was cited for "his distinctive poetry which, with great artistic sensitivity, has interpreted human values under the sign of an outlook on life with no illusions."

The academy said that in his work "there is a negativism based not on misanthropy but on an indelible feeling for the value of life and the dignity of mankind."

"That is what gives Eugenio Montale's poetry its inner strength," the academy said.

He has been a towering figure in Italian literature. His poems, fusing nature with the senses, are widely translated and often acclaimed. He also is literary and music critic of Milan's Corriere Della Sera newspaper.

Mr. Montale said he plans to travel to Stockholm to receive the $148,000 award in person from King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden on Dec. 10.

The academy described Mr. Montale as one of the most important poets in the West. He has published five books of poetry but no major work in more than 20 years.

The fact that his modest output had continued to capture the interest of young people both in Italy and abroad was sufficient proof of his poetry's qualities, the Nobel citation stated.

Mr. Montale spent a part of his youth in Paris in the same literary circles as James Joyce.

In public, Mr. Montale has not showed any political affiliation, except that he was a noted anti-Fascist during the Mussolini era. In 1935, he quit his job as curator of a scientific and literary institute in Florence rather than be associated with Fascist party members.

After the war, Italy's then-President Giuseppe Saragat named Mr Montale a senator for life in 1967, but Mr. Montale stayed aloof from politics.

His ideal, he once said, is "everyday decency, the most difficult of virtues."

He considers poetry as "the only art one can do with a piece of pencil: it doesn't cost anything, it doesn't interest anybody."

Italian Predecessors

Mr. Montale is the fifth Italian to receive the Nobel Prize for literature, which has been awarded since 1901. His predecessors were Giosue Carducci, 1906; Grazia Deledda, 1926; Luigi Pirandello, 1934, and Sicilian poet Salvatore Quasimodo, 1959.

Last year, the literature prize went to Harry Martinson and Eyvind Johnson, two relatively unknown Swedish authors.

The awarding of the literature prize winds up the Nobel awards for this year. The other prizes given were for peace, economic science, medicine, chemistry and physics.

Often have I met the ill of living:
It was the shocked stream that gurgled,
It was the parched leaf's curling tight,
It was the horse that fell to die.
No good did I know then beyond the portent
That reveals divine indifference:
It was the statue in the drowsiness
Of noonday, and the cloud, and the falcon soaring high.

—From Ossi di Seppia (Cuttlefish Shells).



Associated Press.

AFTER BOMB EXPLODED—Hugh Fraser's car burns in London street following blast.

Miss Kennedy Escapes London Bomb

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, Oct. 23 (NYT).—A car bomb exploded this morning outside the home of the member of Parliament who is serving as host to Caroline Kennedy, 17-year-old daughter of the late President John F. Kennedy. The blast killed one of Britain's leading cancer specialists.

Miss Kennedy, who is studying art in London, was in the home of the Conservative MP, Hugh Fraser, at the time of the explosion. She was described by Mr. Fraser as "very shaken." Miss Kennedy was quickly taken to a neighbor's house.

Miss Kennedy arrived in Britain last month to attend a yearlong art course at Sotheby's. She has been staying with the Frasers while she looks for an apartment.

Later in the day Miss Kennedy briefly left her temporary home, in the Kensington section, with several friends. "I am fine," she said. "I am sure this has nothing to do with me."

Barely Escaped Injury

It was evident, however, that Miss Kennedy and Mr. Fraser barely escaped serious injury. The bomb was planted under the front wheel of Mr. Fraser's automobile and exploded at 8:53 a.m. Mr. Fraser, 57, was about to drive Miss Kennedy to her art course. He had stopped to make a phone call when the bomb went off.

"Normally I would have been in the car when this happened but I was on the telephone," he said. "I normally leave the house between 8:15 and 8:30 each day."

The bombed car was flipped upside down and burst into flames. Huge chunks of jagged metal were scattered over the square, and a number of houses were damaged, their windows broken and facades chipped.

Prof. Gordon Hamilton Fairley, 45, who was internationally known for his work on leukemia, and who lived in the square, was killed as he walked past the car with his dog. Dr. Fairley's legs were blown off and his body hurled across the pavement and into Mr. Fraser's garden.

The leukemia specialist was a professor in the Department of Medical Oncology at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London. He was married and had four children.

Leukemia Expert

Recent work by Dr. Fairley included the treatment of acute myeloid leukemia using drugs and blood cells taken from other leukemia victims and injected into patients to stimulate the body's defenses. The work was performed with Prof. Peter Alexander, an expert in tumor immunology at Royal Marsden Hospital in London.

"I can think of no greater catastrophe for clinical research than his loss," said Dr. Alexander.

The site of the blast, Campden Hill Square, is a steep, tree-lined street of large two and three-story homes, all about 200 years old, on the fringes of Kensington and Holland Parks. Several prominent government ministers live in the area, including Anthony Wedgwood-Benn, the Energy Secretary, who lives 100 yards from the Fraser home, as well as Roy Jenkins, the Home Secretary, and Anthony Crosland, the Environment Secretary.

Mr. Fraser, the husband of Lady Antonia Fraser, the author, is a friend of the Kennedy family and first met John F. Kennedy in 1937, the year the late president's father, Joseph Kennedy, became U.S. ambassador to Britain.

It was not immediately clear why Mr. Fraser was singled out. He is a well-known member of the Roman Catholic community but has not taken any prominent role on the Irish question, except to condemn terrorism at various times. Mr. Fraser is also a staunch supporter of Israel.

Scotland Yard's deputy assistant commissioner, Ernest Bond, said: "We are convinced that Fraser was the target, not Caroline Kennedy. It is more than likely that the views Fraser has expressed from time to time against terrorism was the reason for this attack."



Keystone.

Caroline Kennedy at house of Hugh Fraser's neighbor following London bombing.

Franco Suffers Cardiac Relapse, Doctors Report

MADRID, Oct. 23 (AP).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco has suffered a relapse and shows signs of heart failure, his doctors said tonight.

The medical bulletin was the first signed statement on Gen. Franco's health since the 82-year-old leader suffered a severe heart attack two days ago. It could open the way for his removal from power and the appointment of his heir-designate, Prince Juan Carlos, 37, as his successor. The bulletin, signed by 11 doctors, said: "The head of state has suffered a relapse and signs of incipient heart failure have appeared."

The doctors' report made no mention of the general's prospects for recovery. Medical sources have insisted privately for days that damage to Gen. Franco's heart had been more severe than indicated by palace officials, who termed it an acute coronary crisis.

A spokesman at the palace, however, said the frail leader was "recovering" and denied reports that he was in coma.

But the Cabinet was expected to start in motion immediately the transfer of power when it meets tomorrow in Madrid under Premier Carlos Arias Navarro.

[The doctors' announcement was made as top officials, including Prince Juan Carlos, Premier Arias and Gen. Franco's son-in-law and family spokesman, Cristobal Martinez-Bordiu, the Marquis de Villaverde, held a series of meetings, reportedly to discuss Gen. Franco's handing over of power, UPI reported.

[Another participant in the meeting was the president of parliament and the Council of the Realm, Alejandro Rodriguez de Valcarcel, who would constitutionally be responsible for putting the power transfer in motion.]

Cabinet Meetings

Both doctors and high government officials had tried to persuade Gen. Franco not to attend tomorrow's Cabinet meeting.

Sources said the relapse was believed to have taken place sometime yesterday or early today. Gen. Franco earlier had been reported by the palace to be up and walking around.

Sources said the objective of a nine-hour Cabinet meeting held today had been to block Gen. Franco from presiding over the Cabinet at its regular Friday meeting. The medical bulletin indicated that there was now little chance he could preside.

The next step would be an official declaration by the Spanish parliament and the Council of the Realm, chief advisory body to the head of state, that Gen. Franco was physically unable to lead the nation.

In downtown Madrid, groups of Spaniards roamed through the streets of the capital chanting "Franco, Franco, Franco."

Weekend military leaves were canceled but there was no confinement to quarters or state of alert, the sources said.

It was not clear whether the military action was due to Gen. Franco's health or Spain's possible confrontation with Morocco over the Spanish Sahara.



AP.

Gen. Francisco Franco

Total Curfew Imposed in Beirut Areas

BEIRUT, Oct. 23 (UPI).—The government ordered a total ban on movement in certain areas of Beirut today, extending the current all-night curfew to daylight hours.

The order followed another day of shootings, killings and kidnappings in which at least 11 persons died and 15 were wounded, raising the toll in six weeks of fighting between Moslem leftists and rightist Christians to more than 615 dead and 1,500 injured.

Meanwhile, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said he had no news on the kidnapping of two U.S. Information Service employees dragged from their automobile yesterday in the Palestinian stronghold around the Corniche Mazraa.

Worked as Translators

The Americans, Charles Gallagher, 44, of Roanoke, Va., and William Dykes jr., 55, of San Jose, Calif., worked in the agency's service center translating and printing magazines in Arabic and European languages.

The Middle East News Agency said the two Americans were

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Helms Says He Knew Illegality of Mail Acts

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (NYT).—Richard Helms, the former director of the CIA, testified yesterday that he knew the agency's mail-opening program was illegal, but said that he assumed that Allen Dulles, the CIA director who started the operation in 1953, had "made his legal peace with it."

Mr. Helms, appearing before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, also conceded that a 1970 report to then President Richard Nixon, signed by himself and others, stating that the mail-opening operation had been discontinued, was untrue. But he added that there was "no intention to mislead" the president.

It was disclosed during Tuesday's testimony that the CIA had opened more than 215,000 pieces of mail in New York between 1953 and 1973, and photographed the exterior of 2,705,726 pieces of mail to and from the United States and the Soviet Union.

Variances in Testimony

Replying to questions about whether the CIA had obtained approval of its program from postmasters general, Mr. Helms was occasionally at variance with two of three witnesses, all former postmasters general, who testified earlier in the day.

They were J. Edward Day, postmaster general from 1961 to 1963; John Gronouski, who headed the Post Office from 1963 to 1965, and Winton Blount, who held the position from 1969 to 1971.

Mr. Gronouski said angrily that he knew nothing of the program and would have opposed it if he had. This was confirmed both by Mr. Helms and by an internal CIA memorandum.

Mr. Day, however, said that shortly after he took office in 1961, Mr. Helms, Mr. Dulles and Cornelius Roosevelt, then a CIA official, visited him, saying they wanted to tell him "something very secret."

Mr. Day recalled that his reply was: "Do I have to know about it?" and was told he did not. He added that he was "sure that I wasn't told anything about opening mail."

Mr. Blount said he was told about a secret "project" in which the Post Office was cooperating with the CIA, but not specifically about mail being opened.

CIA Memorandum

Mr. Helms, in his testimony, said he believed that "we told him [Mr. Day] the truth about the project," but he could not be sure. A CIA memorandum referring to the briefing with Mr. Day says merely that the officials "withheld no relevant details."

As for Mr. Blount, Mr. Helms said that he recalled taking with him to the Blount briefing "a couple of pieces of what we got out of the program"—typewritten copies of material "that would indicate that we had been reading the correspondence between certain individuals in the United States and the Soviet Union."

Mr. Helms said also that Arthur Summerfeld, postmaster general from 1953 to 1961, was told only that the CIA wanted to photograph envelopes.

He said he could not recall if the CIA's Mr. Dulles had told former President Dwight D. Eisenhower or even his brother, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, about the program, or whether President John F. Kennedy had been informed.

He said he might have told President Lyndon B. Johnson during a discussion of CIA matters in 1967, adding: "I have no written record of what I told Johnson."

He also said he did not recall telling President Nixon. Later, talking to reporters, he explained why he had no record about what he might have told these presidents: "You've got to protect the president from the dirty stuff," he said.

As for his assumption that Mr. Dulles had resolved the legal questioning about the mail-opening, Mr. Helms said during his testimony that the former CIA director was "a much respected figure" and "it would not have occurred to me to fault him on a matter of law."

He said he could not recall "ever having discussed" the operation with any of the congressional CIA oversight committees, adding: "I don't recall the subject ever coming up."



AP.

Richard Helms

Leftist Marchers in Lisbon Demand Downfall of Regime

LISBON, Oct. 23 (AP).—About 15,000 leftists paraded peacefully through the streets of Lisbon tonight, waving red banners and calling for the downfall of the government.

Projected by the left as a massive show of force, the demonstration was in fact smaller than others mustered by the Communist party during the last two months. It was not accompanied by violence, although moderate Portuguese politicians had called the march a possible prelude to a coup.

'People Power'

The crowd that surged from Rossio Square, in the center of the city, to the Praça do Comercio, about a quarter-mile away on the Lisbon waterfront, shouted for the return to power of Gen. Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves, the pro-Communist premier who resigned last month.

It also chanted slogans calling for "people power" and the end of the current government, a coalition of Socialists, centrists, military men and one Communist.

The Communist party was the central organizing force behind the march, although it was billed as the "nonpartisan expression of the will of the working class."

The marchers stopped in front of a group of government buildings, including the Interior Ministry. There they demanded the reinstatement of four pro-Communist mayors removed by the government Monday.

The demonstration broke up quietly about three hours after it started, with small groups moving into the side streets of the downtown area, continuing to shout slogans.

Radio Renascença, taken over yesterday by leftists against a presidential order, was today broadcasting appeals for a massive turnout against the government.

Before the march began, two members of Portugal's Supreme Council of the Revolution, an all-military group, said that talk of an attempt to seize power was

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

In a Break With Precedent

New U.S.-Spain Pact to Go to Congress

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (NYT).—The State Department has decided to break with precedent and submit for congressional approval the new military, political, economic and cultural agreement with Spain that is close to completion, high administration officials said yesterday.

This will probably lead to wide-ranging debate on Capitol Hill about the overall state of Spanish-U.S. relations. This would occur at a time of critical change in Madrid now that Generalissimo Francisco Franco is believed to be passing from the scene, officials said.

The decision to seek a formal vote in Congress on the five-year pact—including provisions for the continued use by U.S. air and naval forces of Spanish bases—was reached before Gen. Franco's latest severe illness, they said.

U.S. officials said that the consensus of the intelligence community was that Gen. Franco, 82, was getting ready to transfer authority to his designated successor, Prince Juan Carlos.

Previously, the U.S.-Spanish accords, dating to 1953 and renewed periodically, had been regarded by successive administrations as "executive agreements" requiring no Congressional action.

Stiffening Attitude

In 1970, after the current "agreement of friendship and cooperation" was signed, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee held special hearings to display the anger of several senators that such an important document had not been submitted as a formal treaty.

Since then, the congressional attitude to the question of executive agreements has stiffened even further.

Informal contacts with members of Congress convinced Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and his top aides that some sort of congressional approval was necessary to avoid a major fight with Congress, officials said.

The department has not decided whether to seek a joint resolution of both houses approving the agreement or, in a less likely alternative, to submit the pact as a treaty needing two-thirds of the Senate's approval.

By submitting the accord for congressional approval, the administration also will be meeting,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Kissinger Reports China Ties Still Sound But Not Improved

By H.D.S. Greenway

TOKYO, Oct. 23 (WP).—U.S.-Chinese relations remain basically sound, a senior U.S. official said today after Secretary of State Henry Kissinger ended four days of talks with leaders in Peking.

But the "senior American official" aboard Mr. Kissinger's plane en route to Tokyo also said there was no indication that relations had been improved.

The senior official said that there were nuances in the U.S.-Chinese relationship that may have led the Chinese to conclude they could be tougher on the United States now than before. He said that the Chinese might regard the United States as a less impressive power than it was two or three years ago.

The Chinese even have their doubts about whether the United States would defend Europe, he said.

The total collapse of U.S. power in Indochina, the Watergate scandal and other domestic conflicts had eroded U.S. authority in Chinese eyes, he added. Foreign policy needed authority, he said, and could not be conducted with words alone. The Chinese were more skeptical now than before—perhaps not about U.S. intentions but about the U.S. ability to carry them out.

Unpleasant Note

The talks started off on an unpleasant note on Sunday when Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua took the occasion of a welcoming toast at an official banquet to scold Mr. Kissinger publicly on the dangers of detente with the Russians. Mr Chiao's words were nothing more than what he has said previously, but taking that particular opportunity to criticize Mr. Kissinger to his face was taking criticism of the United States to a new level.

The senior official denied that the lecturing tone of Mr. Chiao's

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



United Press International.

INSIDE RADIO STATION—A worker checks machinery at Radio Renascença in Lisbon, which was taken over Wednesday by leftists after the Portuguese regime closed it down.

Austrians Fear Envoy's Killers Fled Country

VIENNA, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Austrian police today hunted in vain for the killers of Turkish Ambassador Danis Tunaligil and fears grew that the three wanted men had escaped abroad.

As the search spread from Vienna to the provinces, the police alerted Interpol and kept a close watch on all border crossing points.

There was still no firm clue to the motives or nationality of the gunmen who shot the envoy in his office at noon yesterday.

The three vanished without a trace after running out of the embassy, throwing away two submachine guns and two briefcases as they left.

The police today identified the weapons as an Israeli-designed Uzi and a U.S.-designed Thompson, both of which use 9-mm ammunition and are made in several countries.

To Carry Copper to Sea

1,200-Mile Tanzam Railroad, Built by Chinese, Is Opened

From Wire Dispatches

KAPIRI MPOSHI, Zambia, Oct. 23.—The Chinese-built Tanzam railroad, which links landlocked Zambia with the Tanzanian capital of Dar es Salaam, was opened officially here today.

Tanzanian Second Vice-President Rashidi Kawawa, speaking at the ceremonies in this Zambian copper-belt town, said that the 1,200-mile, $189-million rail link would strengthen efforts for freedom and black independence in southern Africa.

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia said: "The assistance from China, under the great leader Chairman Mao, has been colossal and is unmatched in its magnitude on a single project anywhere in the world."

Mr. Kawawa said the railroad gave new strength to Tanzania and Zambia despite a propaganda campaign against the two neighbors and China since work began on the line in 1970.

He said this experience had shown that China did not seek to use aid as a means of exporting its ideology.

"Zambia and Tanzania have each continued to pursue their own policies, worked out by themselves for their own purposes. In particular both Tanzania and Zambia have, in their different ways, continued their efforts to bring about more equality and to achieve greater control over their own national resources," he said.

Year Ahead of Schedule

The railroad was opened nearly a year ahead of schedule. The project, denounced by Russia and some Western nations as an effort by Peking to subvert the area, took five years to complete and involved 60,000 laborers and engineers.

The track, nicknamed the Uhuru (Freedom) Railroad, was built to help move the bulk of Zambia's huge copper exports to the Indian Ocean and eventually open up for exploitation southern Tanzania's proven but untapped iron and coal deposits.

The first passenger train on the line left Zambia yesterday on the three-day trip to the Tanzanian capital, opening the railroad to traffic.

But for the next year Chinese engineers will continue to test equipment, installations and operating procedures before officially handing over the track to the two countries.

Peking has also agreed to help construct a copper depot and general cargo depot at the crowded Dar es Salaam port to facilitate the railroad's operations.

The project was financed by Peking with an interest-free loan repayable over 30 years starting in 1983.

Costly Project

It has been China's most costly overseas project, reflecting the importance Peking attached to the area. China enlisted the 60,000 workers. Russia and some Western politicians and businessmen insist that the 20,000 Chinese in this force are troops belonging to the Chinese Army.

Russia in recent years has tried to balance the Chinese presence by giving mainly military aid to nearby Somalia and Uganda.

The Chinese faced some of the most difficult terrain on the continent in cutting a route through eastern Africa for the railroad. But they averaged four miles of track a day.

When the British built the area's other railroad, the Mombasa-Uganda track, they averaged at times no more than 300 yards a day.

The railroad knifes southwest from Dar es Salaam through mountains, brush and swamps to Kapiri Mposhi, where it hooks into the local rail system.

Eventually Tanzania also hopes to profit mightily from the railroad when it opens up underdeveloped areas in the interior to both tourists and mining companies.



Associated Press.

MARCH PREPARATIONS—Barrels of water ready for loading onto trucks are lined up in Marrakesh before being moved toward Spanish Sahara for Moroccan marchers.

Preparations for March Continue

Hassan Offers Amnesty to Foes in Sahara

MARRAKESH, Morocco, Oct. 23 (AP).—King Hassan II promised a general amnesty today to all inhabitants of the Spanish Sahara who have opposed a Moroccan take-over of the disputed territory.

In a radio address to the estimated 50,000 nomads living in the territory, the King said that he and 350,000 unarmed civilians planned to march into the Spanish Sahara "with our hands outstretched and our hearts open and magnanimous."

The King did not refer directly to the Polisario front, an Algerian-backed independence movement which has ceased its guerrilla activity against Spanish forces in order to concentrate on opposing King Hassan's march. But the King's remarks were clearly directed to the members of Polisario, which has been reported planning a countermarch toward the Moroccan border.

"Those deceived by colonialism or manipulated by ambitious interests should join us in turning a new page and beginning a new era of national unification," the King declared.

"We hold no ill-feeling against them and we solemnly proclaim that we forgive past errors in order to open a new chapter in our history. We pledge in our own name and in that of the participants in the unarmed march that we forgive in advance any anti-national attitudes, which may have been caused by fleeting errors of judgment."

The King did not mention the resolution adopted by the UN Security Council last night urging moderation and negotiations to settle the Spanish Sahara dispute through the mediation of UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

Mr. Waldheim was meeting today with representatives of Spain, Mauritania and Algeria, the other nations in the dispute, and said that he might visit the area, on Africa's northwest coast.

Truck convoys are taking thousands of Moroccans toward the Spanish Sahara-Morocco border, but no date has been announced for their attempt to move across the frontier.

U.S. Under Secretary of State Alfred Atherton met yesterday with the King following a meeting Tuesday with Algerian President Houari Boumedienne and said, "Opportunities for diplomacy are not exhausted."

Mr. Atherton said that he transmitted messages to both leaders from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. A State Department spokesman said that the U.S. government was neutral on the conflicting demands made by Morocco and Mauritania for transfer of the territory to them and on the insistence of Spain and Algeria that a self-determination referendum be held in the colony.

At the UN, Ambassador Sherif Abdul Hamid Sharaf of Jordan confirmed that Jordanian volunteers will take part in the march. Mr. Sharaf said that they will be civilians, not recruited by the government.

The Moroccan mission at the UN announced that foreign contingents from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Syria, Gabon and Qatar would also take part in the march.

Botswana Described as Near To Ideal Black African State

By Tom Lambert

GABARONE, Botswana, Oct. 23.—"Botswana may be one of the closest approximations to an ideal black state in southern Africa," a foreign diplomat said here the other day.

"Consider it," he said, "non-racial, a stable government, a friendly people, no tribal troubles, trying hard economically, a practicing democracy and, most important, no serious internal fighting, no war within its borders."

The assessment may have been slightly rosy.

Independent from Britain since 1966, the government of Botswana (formerly Bechuanaland) is determinedly multiracial. Whites number 12,000 of the country's 700,000 citizens. One of its 12 Cabinet ministers is white. So is black President Seretse Khama's wife. So are a sizable number of the state's lesser functionaries.

But in April, the 53-year-old Oxford-educated Sir Seretse told some of his black parliamentarians to stop criticizing government employees "simply because they were white."

To a casual visitor, Botswana seems peaceful and stable politically. Yet in that same April speech, Sir Seretse warned an opposition party that he would not tolerate its "resort to the knife or gun" in its quest for increased power.

And while Botswana is "trying hard economically," it still is underdeveloped, dependent largely on foreign aid for its expansion plans, tied financially to South Africa in a customs union and the use of that state's currency, linked by rail only with South Africa and Rhodesia, and feeling the pinch of the recession plaguing much of the world.

But, viewed against what is going on in many of its neighbor states—civil war in nearby Angola, guerrilla fighting and the continuing black-white contest for rule in Rhodesia, racial restlessness in South Africa and widening economic distress in Zambia to the north—Botswana seems almost an oasis of serenity.

Most of the credit for Botswana's political and economic achievements to date goes to Sir Seretse and his chief aides, described by a knowledgeable source here as "level-headed, hard working, sensible, practical, conservative rather than radical."

The President's strategy has been to keep out of the war and fighting in some of his neighbor states, maintain relations with South Africa while opposing its racial policies, and try to prevent a color war in southern Africa, another source said, "and so far it has gone well."

The people of Botswana obviously approve his handling of the country's affairs. He and his Botswana Democratic party increased their vote counts in the 1974 presidential election campaign against the country's three other political parties.

Botswana is a huge, sprawling country, about the size of Texas or France. It is landlocked and underpopulated. It is the homeland for most of the world's remaining bushmen, and some of its most magnificent game animals. It encompasses the sandy, scrubby Kalahari Desert in the southwest, and the Okavango Delta in the north.

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Kissinger Reports China Ties Still Sound But Not Improved

(Continued from Page 1)

toast carried forward into the official talks, but the Chinese perception of U.S. weakness might have been the reason why the Chinese felt free to raise the level of criticism. For all of that, the senior official felt that the basic factors that brought about rapprochement with China remained intact and that the relationship was fundamentally sound, he said.

It was natural for the Chinese to try to push the United States into a posture of greater hostility toward the Soviet Union, given their own fear of the Russians, the official said. But they did not necessarily count on being able to succeed nor were they totally disappointed if they failed.

The U.S. position on Soviet-U.S. détente was, according to the official, that the only way the United States could stand up to a threat of war was if it had done everything in its power to show the U.S. public that it had tried to prevent war.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, 82, is still, to a remarkable degree, on top of the major issues in China, the senior official said. The Americans found him frail but mentally alert. He had a remarkably good grasp of Mr. Kissinger's talks with Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

Mr. Kissinger did not see the ailing Premier Chou En-lai, 77, Mr. Chou's failure to have even a brief private conversation with Mr. Kissinger heightened speculation that he is seriously ill and confined to bed.

No official communiqué followed Mr. Kissinger's visit to China. Mr. Kissinger will remain in Tokyo tomorrow for talks with Japanese leaders about his visit to China.

Ford May Expand Trip

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP).—President Ford may visit Indonesia and the Philippines at the time of his trip to China later this year, U.S. officials said today.

Although no final decision has been made, Mr. Ford's advisers are said to believe a presidential visit to those two countries would serve to reaffirm U.S. interest in East Asia in the post-Indochina era.

Indonesia Giving Timor Refugees Military Training

JAKARTA, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—A government leader admitted today that Indonesia is giving military training to refugees from war-torn Portuguese Timor who have fled to its territory in the western part of the island.

Foreign Minister Adam Malik nodded affirmatively when reporters asked if Indonesia were giving such training. He added: "We give them food and shelter and we send them back home when they are strong enough." There are about 35,000 refugees in Indonesian border towns.

However, Mr. Malik dismissed a suggestion that Indonesia was sending troops to Portuguese Timor and supplying arms to the refugees returning home. "We do not send any soldiers or supply weapons," he said, "but we teach them to steal weapons from Fretilin."

Troops of Fretilin, the leftist Revolutionary Front for the Independence of East Timor, are being pushed toward Portuguese Timor's capital, Dili, by pro-Indonesian forces. These are members of the Timorese Democratic Union (UDT) and the People's Democratic Association of Timor (Apodeti), which favor integration with Indonesia.

In two months of civil war, hundreds of persons have been killed.

Campaign Begun By Scotland Yard For Black Aides

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP).—Scotland Yard, worried by its image as a whites-only force, today launched a £225,000 ($51,750) advertising campaign to attract more black police officers.

At present, there are only 40 black officers in Scotland Yard's staff of 21,302. The first of these joined in 1967 and none has yet risen above the rank of constable, the lowest rank.

The Yard—5,000 policemen under strength—took full-page advertisements in newspapers to appeal for more black recruits.

Under photographs of a black policeman, a black policewoman, a white constable and a smiling Sir Robert Mark, head of the Yard, the advertisement declared, "most Londoners have never seen a black, oriental or Asiatic police officer. And for a very simple reason: We haven't enough to go around."

The appeal got a mixed reception from London's black community.

Beirut Curbs Movements

(Continued from Page 1)

being held by the Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP).

The embassy spokesman said a third American was kidnapped yesterday, but his release had been negotiated by authorities. The spokesman said the victim requested that his name be withheld and that no details of the incident be released.

Announcing the ban on movement, Beirut radio said: "In order to preserve the safety of citizens and spare them from being exposed to abduction, the internal security forces have taken the decision to install a day-and-night curfew in some areas, which will be specified in accordance with security consideration.

"All citizens are required to abide by the instructions, orders and advice of internal security force patrols."

Americans Can Stay

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (UPI).—The State Department said today that it has no plans to advise the more than 6,000 Americans in Lebanon to leave.

A spokesman said U.S. officials in Beirut had placed advertisements in Lebanese newspapers asking all Americans to register with the embassy. The purpose of this, he said, was to prepare for any contingencies.

Indian Cyclone Kills 12

NEW DELHI, Oct. 23 (UPI).—A cyclone killed at least 12 persons in the Indian western coastal state of Gujarat yesterday, an official said today.

Bedouin Hold to Customs in Unstable Sinai

By Terence Smith

NAGILA OASIS, Israeli-Occupied Sinai, Oct. 23 (NYT).—"Bedouin life never changes," Sheikh Ibrahim Salim explained patiently to his visitor. "Wars and governments come and go. We continue just as before."

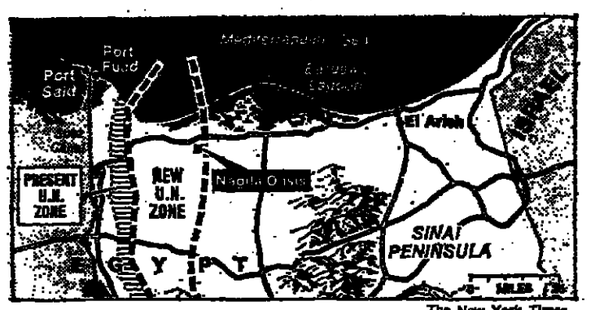
Ever since the days of the Ottoman Empire, the Bayadien Bedouin tribe has clustered its tents around this lush, palm-fringed oasis in the rolling sand dunes of the northern Sinai.

Through a succession of wars and administrations — British, Egyptian and Israeli—the tribesmen have stood aloof, either too weak or too smart to get involved. While others fought, the bedouin —the tribe currently numbers 2,800—have harvested their dates, fished in the bountiful, blue-green waters of the nearby Bardawil Lagoon and smuggled everything from tea to hashish across whatever frontier offered the best profit.

New Interim Agreement

Now, as a result of the new interim agreement between Israel and Egypt, another of the periodic shifts in administration is about to take place.

The Israelis are scheduled to pull out by February and be replaced by the UN Emergency Force. The Nagila area will then be inside the boundaries of the expanded buffer zone established by the new agreement. The UN, in cooperation with the Egyptian government, will take over the administration of the area and provide the basic services that Israel has handled for eight years.



The New York Times.

In addition, in a policy departure for both sides, the more than 4,000 bedouin from several different tribes who live within the expanded zone will be permitted to cross regularly through both the Egyptian and Israeli lines. Until now they have been barred from the zone itself and confined to one side or the other. The only exceptions have been students attending universities in Cairo and members of divided families.

Significant Event

In Middle Eastern political terms, such free movement across hostile lines is a significant event. But the prospect appeared to mean little to Sheikh Salim and the members of his large family who first heard the news when a journalist arrived by jeep at their winter campsite in the midst of the oasis.

"That will make it easier for us, but it is not the most important thing," the 60-year-old sheikh said in Arabic. He and the whole Bayadien tribe, he said, had only one overriding concern.

"We want to be allowed to stay here, to live here and die here," he said emphatically. "This is our home. These trees are our trees. This is our life."

A vast, shallow, salty inland lake on the northern Sinai coast, the Bardawil Lagoon is an important source of income for thousands of bedouin and Arabs.

Fishing eight months out of the year, they take thousands of tons of sea bass, snapper, mackerel, shrimps and crayfish from the lagoon and truck them north to Gaza and Israel. Some of the seafood is packed in ice and exported by air to Europe.

Under the new agreement, the eastern line of the buffer zone will split the Bardawil down the middle. Thus, if it were not for the new arrangement for free transit across the Israeli line, the bedouin of Nagila would be cut off from the eastern half of the lagoon where they anchor their heavy wooden fishing boats. They would also lose access to their major market.

In addition to the fishermen, hundreds of other northern Sinai bedouin have jobs in Elath, Beersheba and other Israeli towns. They, too, would have been cut off from their income had provisions not been made for them to cross the lines.

UN Mandate Renewed

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 23 (AP).—The Security Council today adopted a resolution renewing the mandate of the UN Emergency Force in the Sinai for a year. The vote was 13-0, with China and Iraq not participating.

News Analysis

Ideology, Not Discipline, Root Of Portuguese Army Unrest

By Flora Lewis

LISBON, Oct. 23 (NYT).—When the army chief of staff, Gen. Carlos Fabiao, met most of the demands of dissident troops in the northern city of Oporto last week, he said: "This is not a rebellion. It will be a rebellion if they don't accept my offer."

The troops, ensconced in their barracks under a red flag for more than a week with representatives of 18 other units who had come to show solidarity with the dissident regiment, debated the concessions and decided to accept conditionally.

The men shouted "Victory, victory," and "It's a humiliating defeat for the enemy." Their spokesmen announced that the chief of staff would be given 10 days to carry out his pledges—or else.

"We were aware all along that in the bourgeois army our attitude was nothing less than an act of insurrection," a regimental spokesman said afterward. "We had no doubt that we could and even should have carried the fight a little further. But we also understood that our Gen. Fabiao is in a difficult position —he, too, is a target of enemy force."

Ideological Conflict

The initial notion has evaporated that it was merely lax discipline, normal rank-and-file resentment of the brass, barracks grievances over pay and conditions that were shredding the Portuguese armed forces. The central issues have openly crystallized in the last few weeks, and they are straightforward ideological conflict.

It is probably the first time since the Bolshevik revolution that a military establishment has turned in on itself in this way to launch class warfare, as the "revolutionaries" say they are doing. They laugh at charges of indiscipline.

Their various spokesmen have been announcing for days now that there is a new code of discipline, measured by "loyalty to the revolution."

It is hard for even so sympathetic an officer as Gen. Fabiao, who was a major when the military seized power 18 months ago, to grasp the essence of what has happened. He said he planned to order a detailed study of the movement known as United Soldiers Will Conquer, which has organized the ideological attack. It puzzled him, he said, to find "that it is horizontal but the army organization is vertical."

The command is facing a challenge from below, over the power to decide how the armed forces can be used and over their basic political objectives. But the rift is not a neat division.

There are officers of fairly senior rank who have committed themselves to "destruction of the bourgeois army and its replacement by a revolutionary people's army." There are troops sticking by the existing chain of command. There are men who oppose their officers for failing to impose their constituted authority.

Almost all the sergeants of the military police, for example, have demanded transfers because they say they feel "degraded" by their commander's refusal to enforce his right to command.

Nonetheless, the rebel movement, which emerged in northern Portugal a month ago, has spread to all parts of the country. It has the support, only slightly veiled, of the Communist party. But its swift contagion and infiltration of all manner of units cannot be so easily explained.

Western military attachés here are fascinated and appalled by the phenomenon. They, and traditional-minded Portuguese officers, have an assortment of explanations to offer, among them these:

- The long, bloody colonial wars forced a shift from traditional recruitment of junior officers to the absorption of university graduates, called milicianos, who did not come up through the military schools.
- The wars, fought against determined, highly-motivated "liberation forces," led to permeation of the colonial defenders by the ideas of their enemies.
- The wars were unsuccessful —though not actually defeated, the Portuguese forces lost. Glaring failure is deeply upsetting to any organization, especially to the intensely hierarchical military.
- The overthrow of the dictatorship in April, 1974, by what seemed a mere whiff of military will was followed by sudden and arbitrary promotion for some officers. If dizzying advancement could be won so easily, those who had simply gone along could also gain by the same tactics.
- The 14 years of war are over. The swollen armed forces have nothing to do. It is believed that about half of the 180,000 men in service a year and a half ago have been demobilized. No one seems to have firm statistics. But those who are left have no defined mission except "to defend the revolution," and many voices are giving different views of what that means.

Serious unemployment makes it perhaps more unsettling to civil order to turn these men out on the streets than it is to keep them together in barracks. "If the troops had less time, they would do less agitating," said a Western European military attaché with clear-cut ideas about running an army. "They don't even go on exercises, do maneuvers. Everyone's so busy with politics they aren't given any real tasks."

Power of Decision

Because it is a military regime, it is felt that the right of political decision belongs to those in uniform. And because it is a military regime that has proclaimed its dedication to democracy and social equality, many in uniform are convinced that everybody in uniform has an equal right to that political decision.

The profound political division in the military structure is growing wider and sharper.

It has not come to violence on more than a minimal scale, for a combination of reasons. Fraternity is one—families, friends, comrades-in-arms find themselves on opposite sides and while they cannot bring themselves to reconciliation, neither can they bring themselves to harm one another.

But the appearance of accommodation is misleading. The chasm has been opened and there is no currently visible bridge within the Portuguese military structure.

German Firm 'Pirates' 2 of Its Own Ferries

MALMOE, Sweden, Oct. 23 (UPI).—A West German shipping concern today "pirated" two of its own ferryboats in what was termed "company in-fighting," and sailed them to an unknown destination.

The boats are chartered by the Swedish-Danish Centrum Lines, which, according to the owners, Hadag Co. of Hamburg, did not adhere to their contract. A Swedish spokesman said customs authorities would probably place a charge against the Hadag firm for sailing without clearance. "This is our only connection with this pirate affair," he said.

Spain Treaty To Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

in part, a Spanish demand that in return for allowing the United States to use its bases, the U.S. relationship to Spain be deepened.

NATO Opposition

At first, the Spanish sought to achieve this by a formal mutual defense treaty or entry into NATO.

But opposition by several European members blocked Spain's admission into NATO and a formal mutual security pact was regarded as unlikely to win Senate approval, administration officials said.

As part of the accord, the United States will retain access to a nuclear submarine and naval air base at Rota, Air Force bases at Torrejon and Zaragoza and an inactive base at Moron.

In return, Spain will receive about $700 million in military assistance over the five years in outright grants and sales credits.

The Ford administration has maintained that the agreement with Spain does not represent a commitment to go to Spain's defense in case of attack. But various officials have testified that the agreement is aimed at bringing Spain closer to the Western defense system.

Crown Cancels Nonsuppliers' Escutcheons

LONDON, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—About 70 of Britain's most select shops and firms will lose the royal warrant as suppliers to the royal family and the right to display the royal arms.

A Buckingham Palace spokesman said that "many firms have not supplied anything to the royal family for several generations." Among the losers is a hairdresser to King George V, glove and umbrella makers and a bedtime drink manufacturer.

Even pared down, the list of holders will still number nearly 1,000. Buckingham Palace said that, in the future the warrant will lapse automatically 10 years after the monarch who granted it dies.

Foes of Tito Called Active In Yugoslavia

By Dusko Doder

BELGRADE, Oct. 23 (WP).—Yugoslavia's Vice-President, Vladimir Bakaric, has declared that activities of pro-Soviet elements here are being "intensified" and that "several attempts to create secret pro-Moscow groups have been discovered."

Mr. Bakaric said Tuesday that the objective of all these attempts is to have Yugoslavia join the Soviet bloc. He added that, on the basis of evidence available to Yugoslav authorities, "there is absolutely no possibility for the creation of a stronger movement of this kind."

Portions of his speech published in the Yugoslav press did not include any direct references to the Soviet Union. But he talked about opponents of President Tito during his quarrel with Stalin in 1948. A number of anti-Titoist émigrés live in the Soviet Union and are known to have been active in supporting pro-Soviet groups in Yugoslavia.

Speech in Zagreb

Mr. Bakaric, one of President Tito's closest collaborators and is also head of the state committee on security, made the remarks in a speech at an ideological conference in Zagreb. Parts of the speech were published today.

The speech seems to reflect growing apprehension in government circles here over what many Yugoslav officials believe to be covert efforts by the Russians to encourage anti-Tito elements in Yugoslavia. Last year, the Yugoslav authorities uncovered a clandestine Communist party that had managed to hold a party congress in Montenegro and elect its "central committee." Most of the printed documents issued by the clandestine group had been printed in the Soviet Union, Yugoslav officials said.

An unspecified number of Yugoslavs are expected to go on trial shortly on charges of trying to form a pro-Soviet opposition group. Among them are Mihajlo Bricic, former deputy premier of Croatia, and Milivoje Stefanovic, former director-general of the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug.

Left Marches In Lisbon

(Continued from Page 1)

not grounded in fact. They say Capt. Vasco Lourenco, a hero of the 1974 overthrow of the right-wing regime, and Brig. Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, head of Copcon, the military security unit.

The marching throng was made up of groups from factories, neighborhood associations, government offices and a small number of soldiers dressed in camouflage uniforms carrying a banner that read, "The Army With the People."

The marchers chanted slogans such as: "No to Right-wing Government" and "Reactionaries out of the Barracks, the FPD Out of the Government," a reference to the Popular Democratic party, the centrist member of the government coalition.

Military authorities said that no special precautions had been taken despite the coup rumors and a statement of concern about the march by a spokesman for the Supreme Council of the Revolution.

The Socialist party accused the Communist party of planning something spectacular against the government and the Revolutionary Council.

Not Snubbed, Wallace Says of Paris Visit

PARIS, Oct. 23 (UPI).—Alabama Gov. George Wallace said today that he does not feel the French are snubbing him even though the only French official he will see during his Paris visit is Industry Minister Michel d'Ornano.

Gov. Wallace has seen the President of Italy, the Prime Minister of Great Britain and the Belgian Premier on his two-week European trip. "I'm the governor of the state of Alabama. I'm not a head of state, and I don't feel snubbed at all," he told reporters.

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UPI.
Leonard Matlovich with his discharge certificate.

Homosexual, Discharged, Goes to Court

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP).—Leonard Matlovich was discharged yesterday as a career Air Force enlisted man, but he said that he would press a court fight to win for himself and other homosexuals the right to serve in the armed forces.

U.S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell agreed yesterday to rule on the constitutionality of military regulations that require the automatic discharge of homosexuals. Declaring the issue to be "a novel area of constitutional law," Judge Gesell said he expected the case to go to the Supreme Court.

Lawyers for Mr. Matlovich had sought to have the 32-year-old former technical sergeant kept in the service while the constitutionality of the regulation is tested.

Judge Gesell had urged that the Air Force take a "more compassionate view" with regard to discharging Mr. Matlovich. Informed of Judge Gesell's willingness to take on the case, Mr. Matlovich said: "Things couldn't have gone better. We are very happy."

Hanoi Renews Attack on U.S. Over Refugees

Denouncement Comes After 1,600 Left Guam

BANGKOK, Oct. 23 (AP).—North Vietnam has again denounced the United States for returning about 1,600 refugees who had been evacuated from South Vietnam prior to the Communist victory in April.

Radio Hanoi, monitored here, said yesterday it was obvious that the repatriation of reluctant refugees to Vietnam is a planned program of the White House, designed to violate the independence and sovereignty of Vietnam.

The refugees sailed for their homeland from Guam on Oct. 16 without the sanction of any nation and there has been no word since on their arrival or reception.

The broadcast said the denouncement came from a North Vietnamese committee investigating U.S. crimes in Vietnam.

In other developments reported here today:

• Refugees are continuing to flee into Thailand and their number is now more than 68,000, the Interior Ministry said.

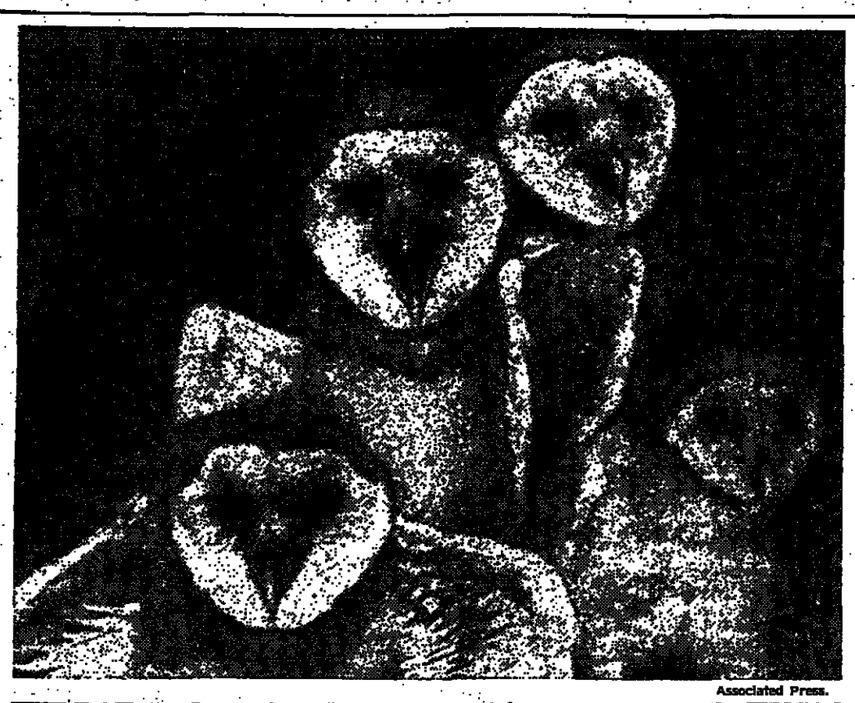
A spokesman said that more than 13,000 refugees—ethnic Laotians, Meo tribesmen from Laos and Cambodians—escaped into Thailand last month and more cross into this country almost daily in small groups. The Thai government, which does not want to assimilate the refugees, is continuing to accept them on humanitarian grounds.

• A Thai official said that Pathet Lao troops fired machine guns into a Thai border town on the Mekong River for the second time in three days and damaged three houses. No casualties were reported.

Sadat May Address Full Congress Session

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP).—The House agreed today to declare a recess Nov. 5 to permit Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to address a joint session of Congress. The Senate is expected to approve quickly the holding of a joint session.

Mr. Sadat's invitation is being made with the firm understanding between Congress and the State Department that Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin also will be asked to address a joint session of Congress.



Associated Press.
WISE FAMILY—These refugee barn owls have taken up residence at the Wild Bird Care Center in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., which houses displaced and injured birds.

State Department Data Reveal

More Than 1,000 U.S. Firms Trade in Arms

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (NYT).—Making and selling arms to foreign armies is so lucrative that more than 1,000 U.S. companies are legally engaged in either producing or exporting weapons.

The federal registration certificates of these companies were made public for the first time by the State Department's Office of Munitions Control at the request of The New York Times.

The materials, more than 2,000 copies of documents weighing about 25 pounds, filled a large cardboard box. The documents were obtained under the Freedom of Information Act at a cost of 20 cents per page plus fees for secretarial help.

Many U.S. companies, long identified with appliances, cameras and toys, are also producing "arms, ammunition and implements of war."

Sophisticated Gear

The material is often sophisticated equipment such as laser range finders, night-viewing devices and underwater acoustical gear, reflecting the high state of U.S. technology that has helped boost exports of munitions to more than $10 billion a year.

Lesser items also are exported by hundreds of small companies whose ammunition and spare parts for tanks and planes attest to the $100 billion in U.S. military equipment sold, lent or given away since World War II.

Many of these companies are clustered in the shipping district in lower Manhattan, near the Pentagon and the headquarters of the CIA here, and in gun-running areas such as southern Florida or near the Mexican border.

The big corporations are well represented. Among the 1,033 companies licensed to make or export arms are 152 of Fortune magazine's list of the 500 biggest companies. Among the 152 are 32 of the largest 50.

The Singer Co., maker of sewing machines, filled 7 1/2 pages of a registration form with a list of 182 articles.

Fuses, Components

They included electronic reconnaissance systems, intrusion warning devices, infrared surveillance systems, landing approach systems, laser measurement equipment, hydrofoil control equipment, gyrocompass systems, grenade launcher components and many other items.

The Bulova Watch Co. reported fuses and components, mechanical and electronic ammunition manufacturing machines, devices for activation and devices for detonation of missiles, missile safety control switches, missile safe and arming devices, missile fuzing devices, quartz crystals, oscillators and timers, power supplies and converters, and landing systems.

Ford Motor Co. manufactures so many different types of armaments that a special attachment to the registration form is needed to list them all.

General Motors reported 10 pages of rifles, bayonets, mortars and flame throwers as well as "biological agents adapted for use in war to produce death or disablement in human beings or animals, or to damage crops and plants."

Du Pont, which supplied powder to Washington's troops during the Revolutionary War, sells weapons either through the parent company or a subsidiary, the Remington Arms Co. of Bridgeport, Conn.

Smith & Wesson

Smith & Wesson is now a subsidiary of the Bangor Punta Corp., a conglomerate.

Others include Firestone Tire and Rubber, Litton Industries, International Harvester, Gulf Oil, Dow Chemical, Western Electric, International Telephone and Telegraph, United States Steel, IBM, Westinghouse and Caterpillar Tractor.

Seven of the 10 largest weapons exporters make aerospace products: Northrop, McDonnell Douglas, LTV Corp., Textron, United Aircraft, Hughes Aircraft and General Electric.

Summa Corp., a Hughes company, which raised a sunken Soviet submarine near Hawaii for the CIA, makes or exports firearms, ammunition, turrets, gun mounts, helicopters, training equipment and technical data.

The Military Armament Corp. of Marietta, Ga., a company whose products are believed to be purchased by the CIA, makes and exports submachine guns and automatic carbines, as well as ammunition and silencers. Its parent company is the Quantum Corp., of New York.

The Calspan Corp., of Buffalo, N.Y., lists its parent or holding company as Cornell University.

Syracuse University Research Corp., founded in 1957, exports items for aircraft and spacecraft, including "classified articles."

The Federal Cartridge Corp. of Minneapolis, a maker of firearms and ammunitions, reported its parent company as the Olin Foundation, a New York-based charitable organization.

The Arabian American Oil Co. (Aramco), jointly owned by Standard Oil of California, Exxon, Texaco and Mobil Oil, reported "firearms, ammunition, explosives, aircraft and related articles, military electronics, auxiliary military equipment and miscellaneous articles."

Rockefeller Concedes Ford May Pick a Rival for Ticket

By Don Irwin

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Vice-President Rockefeller conceded yesterday that there are indications President Ford may pick someone else as his running mate in next year's election.

But Mr. Rockefeller said during an hourlong television interview that he has "no worries and no concerns" about his political future.

The matter came up when a questioner observed that there is "every indication that the President wants to dump you," and Mr. Rockefeller retorted: "That's not true."

He denied there are "many indications" that Mr. Ford has such plans, but agreed "there are indications." He refused to discuss any conversations he may have had with Mr. Ford on the matter.

Support for President

Throughout the interview, Mr. Rockefeller missed no opportunity to express support of Mr. Ford and his policies, and to defend his own record and his Republican credentials.

In the process, Mr. Rockefeller conceded that "a lot of people think" he "probably would have" made it to the White House as a Democrat.

Mr. Rockefeller said that former President Harry Truman asked him to change parties—presumably when he was assistant secretary of state in the Truman administration—and that Sen. Hubert Humphrey "asked me to come as his vice-president" when the Democrat from Minnesota ran for president in 1968. He also confirmed previous reports that former President Lyndon Johnson had said he would have preferred Mr. Rockefeller as his successor.

"But that's not my point," the Vice-President said. "I believe in the Republican party principles."

Denies Reagan Gains

Mr. Rockefeller denied that gains are being scored by former California Gov. Ronald Reagan, who is expected to challenge Mr. Ford for the Republican presidential nomination and is seen by some as a replacement for Mr. Rockefeller in the vice-presidential slot.

Calling it "absolutely unfair" to suggest that Mr. Ford is taking conservative political positions in an effort to protect his flank from a Reagan-led assault by the Republican right wing, Mr. Rockefeller called Mr. Ford "the least political" of the six presidents he has worked with.

There is no question, Mr. Rockefeller said, that Mr. Ford would make a better president than Mr. Reagan, and he said polls show support for Mr. Reagan is not growing. He said that Mr. Ford's belief in fiscal integrity, productive work and human values make him "the right man for his time."

© Los Angeles Times.

U.S., at UN, Calls On South Africa To End Apartheid

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 23 (Reuters).—The United States today called on South Africa to "bend before the winds of change" and end its policy of apartheid.

Clarence Mitchell, a member of the U.S. delegation, said in a debate in the Political Committee that as a democratic nation, the United States found the system of apartheid "odious and abhorrent."

He said that the United States had many times condemned both the "philosophical premises of the apartheid system and the brutalising effects it has on all people of South Africa."

Mr. Mitchell, who is also director of the Washington office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, declared: "The United States government calls on South Africa to bend before the winds of change blowing through southern Africa, to accept that its repressive racial system is indefensible, and to bring to an end apartheid and racial injustice."

He said that the United States called on South Africa to realize that such a change was "not only inevitable, but that it is in the interest of all South Africans."

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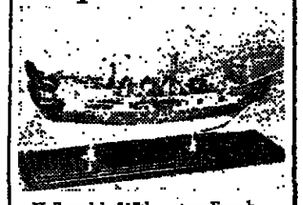
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As Congress Eyes Military Budget

Pentagon Says Russia Spends 50% More Than U.S. on Arms

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (NYT).—At a time when the military budget is in serious difficulty in Congress, the Defense Department is giving out information that the Soviet Union is widening its lead over the United States in arms spending.

Defense Secretary James Schlesinger has declined to discuss the estimates, although he has relayed them to supporters in Congress.

Mr. Schlesinger said that in terms of the dollar the Soviet Union "may be outspending us by 50 per cent," if the cost of the U.S. military pension system is excluded, and by approximately 30 per cent if pensions are included.

"A continuation of this trend," Mr. Schlesinger said, "will ultimately leave us in a position where no one can say that the United States has military power second to none."

Gap Believed Doubled

According to Mr. Schlesinger's calculations, the Soviet Union has doubled the military spending gap this year. In congressional testimony early this year, the secretary, in analyzing the Soviet effort in 1974, estimated that the Russians outspent the United States by 25 per cent, if military pensions of this nation were excluded.

Officials said that Mr. Schlesinger's projections were "within the ballpark" of preliminary estimates by the intelligence community, although they suggested that the secretary may have rounded them off a bit high.

The officials said that the higher figures being cited by Mr. Schlesinger did not reflect any unexpected upsurge in the Soviet military program.

Rather, they said, the estimated growth in spending was a continuation of past trends, a large investment in new intercontinental ballistic missiles and some things not previously considered in such calculations.

Because of the difficulty of converting rubles into dollars as well as the secrecy surrounding the Soviet budget, the intelligence community does not make exact estimates of how much the Soviet Union is spending on arms. Instead, it has developed two models—one based on dollars, the other on rubles—which are designed to give relative ideas on the magnitude of the Soviet effort.

Dollar Model

The dollar model includes all Soviet weapons, forces and research and attempts to determine how much the same would cost the United States.

The purpose of this model is to give some idea of the size of the Soviet military budget. At the same time, as noted by economists on the congressional Joint Economic Committee who have studied the estimates, this approach tends to exaggerate the Soviet cost.

In effect, these economists say, an inflationary bias is built into the estimates when attempts are made to measure Soviet spending by how much it would cost the United States, which has much higher labor costs than Russia.

For example, a U.S. soldier is paid far more than a Soviet soldier, yet under the model the cost of the 4 million men in the Soviet military establishment is judged by U.S. pay standards.

Costs Compared

Thus, under the dollar model, the Soviet Union spent $93 billion on defense in 1974 while the United States spent about $84 billion. This does not mean, however, that in rubles the Soviet Union actually spent more than the United States.

Measured in dollars, Soviet arms expenditures have been increasing at an average annual rate of 3 per cent since 1960 and began to exceed U.S. expenditures in 1970.

Between 1971 and 1973, Soviet military expenditures leveled off. They started rising again in 1973 and 1974 and now apparently are increasing at an annual rate of 5 per cent.

At the same time, U.S. defense expenditures, as measured by constant or noninflated dollars, have been declining at an annual rate of 1.5 per cent.

Tickets Foul Up Lottery in N.Y.

ALBANY, N.Y., Oct. 23 (AP).—Gov. Hugh Carey ordered a halt yesterday in the state's multimillion-dollar lottery operations to protect against what he called computer complications that have resulted in the distribution and sale of duplicate numbered tickets.

The governor said that he would not lift the freeze until a fail-safe system of computer programming and ticket production was created. He said that both the weekly drawings and the $250,000 Colossus drawing would be halted. The Colossus drawing on Oct. 31 is to be the last before the freeze takes effect.

A spokesman for Mr. Carey said that the mistake was discovered by a lottery employee who asked the computer for a list of errors during the printing process, and "What a list it gave!" He said that officials were working on a system to refund tickets already sold but not yet drawn. The lottery has annual sales of about $70 million.

2 U.S. Envoys Named

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (UPI).—President Ford has appointed veteran diplomats Walter Cutler and James Spain as ambassadors to Zaire and Tanzania respectively.

4 Thousand Million. 7 Thousand Million.

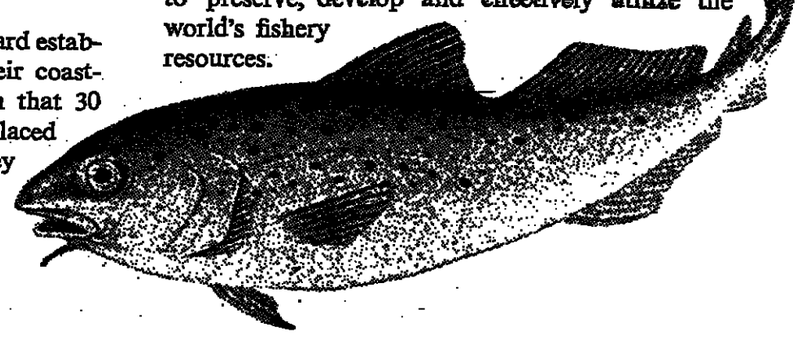
The first figure shown above represents the present world population; the second, the estimated population at the beginning of the next century. In other words, in less than three decades the number of people struggling for survival in this rapidly dwindling world of ours will double if the population keeps exploding at its current alarming rate.

World food production now totals 1.3 milliard tons of grains and cereals, 87 million tons of meat, and 70 million tons of fish and shellfish. But the population is mushrooming so fast we simply cannot produce enough food to keep pace with it.

The world has about 7.9 milliard acres of arable land. Although half of this is already being farmed, cultivating the other half is not so easy as it might seem. Besides the lack of water to keep it irrigated and other natural deterrents, there is the problem of supplying everything from modern agricultural equipment and farming know-how, to proper fertilizers and insecticides. Enormous sums of money would also have to be raised to finance the cultivation of vast new tracts of land. Is there a way out of this dilemma? For one thing, we must bend every effort toward making maximum use of the ocean as a source of food.

Most of the countries of the world lean toward establishing a 200-mile economic zone along their coastlines. But setting up such a zone would mean that 30 to 50 percent of the world's oceans would be placed under the control of coastal nations. And if they don't fully use the resources available in the vast stretches of water under their control, all mankind will be the loser. Moreover, the migratory habits of fish will surely render the artificial zoning and control of the oceans by the separate nations ineffective. It may even cause a decline in the production of fish and shellfish. This, in turn, would seriously endanger the world's supply of food, especially in the provision of vital proteins.

Along with other distant-water fishing nations, Japan has been fishing in the waters marked for restriction, but Japan, in particular, with its cramped land area and dense population, has sought sustenance from the sea since olden times. Since Japan ranks among the world's most avid fish eaters, the catches made in these waters are an indispensable part of their daily diet. It goes without saying that cooperation among the distant-water fishing nations and the coastal nations leaves much to be desired. It's time now for the distant-water fishing nations to concentrate on making such cooperation mutually beneficial and for the coastal nations to avoid needlessly zoning off their waters, especially when they don't intend to fish in them. It is our firm belief that full use should be made of the know-how and experience of the distant-water fishing nations at the same time that a cooperative system is set up, to preserve, develop and effectively utilize the world's fishery resources.



For information on the fisheries industry in Japan, please contact us at the address below. Also we would like to hear your opinions on the above.

JAPAN FISHERIES ASSOCIATION
9-13, Akasaka 1, Tokyo, Japan

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Friday, October 24, 1975 *

The Spanish Succession

Generalissimo Francisco Franco's heart ailment, coming after the Continental crisis provoked by the execution of terrorists under virtual military law, has heightened the tensions of an imminent Spanish succession.

Those two words have had a grim sound in European history. When a Bourbon ascended to the Spanish throne, a Bonaparte was thrust there and a Hohenzollern threatened to occupy it, not only Spain was ravaged by war. Indeed, in the last case Spain remained relatively tranquil while Bismarck invaded France and created an empire; a French empire collapsed and Paris suffered both foreign siege and civil strife.

Franco's own seizure of power threatened, and to some extent was the overture to a European war. Are the institutions Franco (now 82) formed, and kept alive during and after World War II, strong enough to survive his death or retirement? And, with Portugal still fumbling toward stability, will Spain be allowed to decide its own destiny?

These are vital questions in a world in which new forces and old antagonisms are gaining strength, and in which basic problems of economics offer prospects for violent, rather than rational, solutions. It seems reasonably clear that Western Europe will offer little aid for any transition that would make Franco's system permanent, while there are many sources that would contribute to a radical attempt to destroy it. Even the United States, which has accepted that system for strategic purposes, will now open its relationship with Spain to congressional—which means public—debate.

Official Spain, and its popular support, has drawn inwards in the wake of the condemnation it received from its neighbors in Europe. This could accentuate confrontation, and the Spanish problem, both for Spaniards and for the world at large. When the inevitable occurs, and governmental authority in Spain must be passed to other hands; it is to be hoped that both Spain and Europe will recall the reference in the American Declaration of Independence to a "decent respect to the opinions of mankind." National and ideological pride can be worthy qualities, but today, far more than in 1776, the opinions of mankind can mean the difference between order and anarchy, between peace and war.

The Arms Business...

The tripling of U.S. arms sales abroad in little more than two years to about $11 billion in the last fiscal year may have stirred concern and debate in Congress and even in the administration, which originally encouraged it. But a significant move to restrain this pernicious trade has yet to develop, despite a succession of congressional studies. Why?

The fivefold increase in the price of imported oil has put vast sums into the hands of the Mideast oil producers, who are the chief arms buyers; and it has added a $20-billion-a-year drain to the U.S. balance of payments. Two months after the oil embargo, a directive by President Nixon on Dec. 20, 1973, set up an interagency committee to spur exports—including, specifically, the sale of arms, which earlier had been carefully restricted, except for shipments to the NATO countries and several other allies believed to be threatened by *Communist neighbors or insurgencies.*

One rationale for the Nixon arms export drive, which has continued into the Ford administration, is that if the United States doesn't sell the arms, other nations will. The Pentagon has also argued that longer production runs, achieved through foreign sales, reduce per-weapon cost for the United States and keep production lines open.

None of these arguments, of course, could possibly justify the extraordinary growth in weapons exports and the huge shipments of military equipment to both sides in arms races in the Middle East, the Persian Gulf and Latin America. But attempts to restrain this vast enterprise now encounter enormous resistance from a powerful munitions lobby.

Newspaper articles have revealed that more than 1,000 U.S. companies from coast to coast, including 32 of the nation's 50 largest corporations, are involved in producing or selling arms for export. Other components of the lobby include trade unions, protecting jobs in the arms industry; top legal talent in Washington, including former Cabinet members and presidential advisers; scores of former senators and congressmen employed by the major arms makers or their law firms, and more than 1,000 former Pentagon officials, civilian and military, now working *directly for arms manufacturers or serving* them as "consultants." At home and abroad, arms pushers have mixed normal commercial methods and hard sell with extra-legal inducements ranging from lavish entertainment and free vacations to outright bribes *totaling millions of dollars.*

...Must Be Curbed

Until a decade ago, most arms exports were grants, given to allies to enable them to defend themselves; with Congress appropriating taxpayers' funds for this purpose, arms went to countries where a U.S. national interest was perceived. Now about 95 per cent of the exports are cash or credit sales on commercial or near-commercial terms—and almost any buyer is welcome.

The Soviet Union's repeated refusals after the 1967 Mideast war to accept U.S. proposals for joint limitation of arms shipments to the battlefield countries undoubtedly blocked what could have been the best way to halt the Arab-Israeli arms race. But it is by no means certain that this attitude will always prevail in Moscow. Continuing efforts to open a negotiation on Mideast arms limitation should accompany further efforts for a Mideast political settlement. In the Persian Gulf, the United States is the chief arms supplier both to Iran and Saudi Arabia and could on its own damp down an arms race that now has even the smallest of Gulf sheikhdoms acquiring jet fighters.

As long as the Soviet Union, France, Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and other countries are also involved in the arms trade, multinational agreement will be needed to curb the dangerous and wasteful arming of developing countries. But American arms exports now are much more than double those of the Soviet Union and larger than those of all other countries combined.

The moral responsibility falls upon Washington to restrain its own sales and take the lead in attempting to influence others to follow suit pending efforts to negotiate formal arms-control agreements.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Burden of Responsibility

As the new term of the Supreme Court gets under way, it has become quite clear that the delicate issue of the state of Mr. Justice Douglas's health is a matter of consuming interest to the bar and the bench, and to the general public as well.

It is evident that the justice has suffered a significant physical impairment as a result of his stroke. But it cannot yet be determined by outsiders whether he has the physical stamina and mental acuity to continue to serve on the nation's High Court. The answer to that question rests on facts to which only the justice himself, his physicians, his family and his colleagues on the court have access.

Each Supreme Court justice bears the enormous burden of judging his own competence to continue to serve. Although this is an unenviable burden, it is also a high public duty. The court, too, has a responsibility in this matter, to insure that its capacity to handle the workload remains unimpaired. Meanwhile, Justice Douglas, one of the nation's most remarkable public servants, has our every good wish as he struggles to regain his health and to make critical judgments about his future.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Anti-Semitism on the East River

Anyone who hoped the comparatively pleasant climate of the 30th UN General Assembly would hold through to the end can forget it. Observers of the days-long debate leading to the classification of Zionism as racism received a clear impression that certain interests were out to build up a worldwide campaign of anti-Semitism. Many of the arguments used could be applied just as well as points in favor of apartheid. That the East Germans can support such a resolution a mere 30 years after Auschwitz, that diplomats can be so cynical as to admit in the lobbies that their attitude is dictated by their countries' shortage of oil, their proximity to the Soviet frontier or the absolute necessity of holding the "nonaligned" bloc together—these are grounds enough for pessimism. Double-talk has triumphed anew on the East River.

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

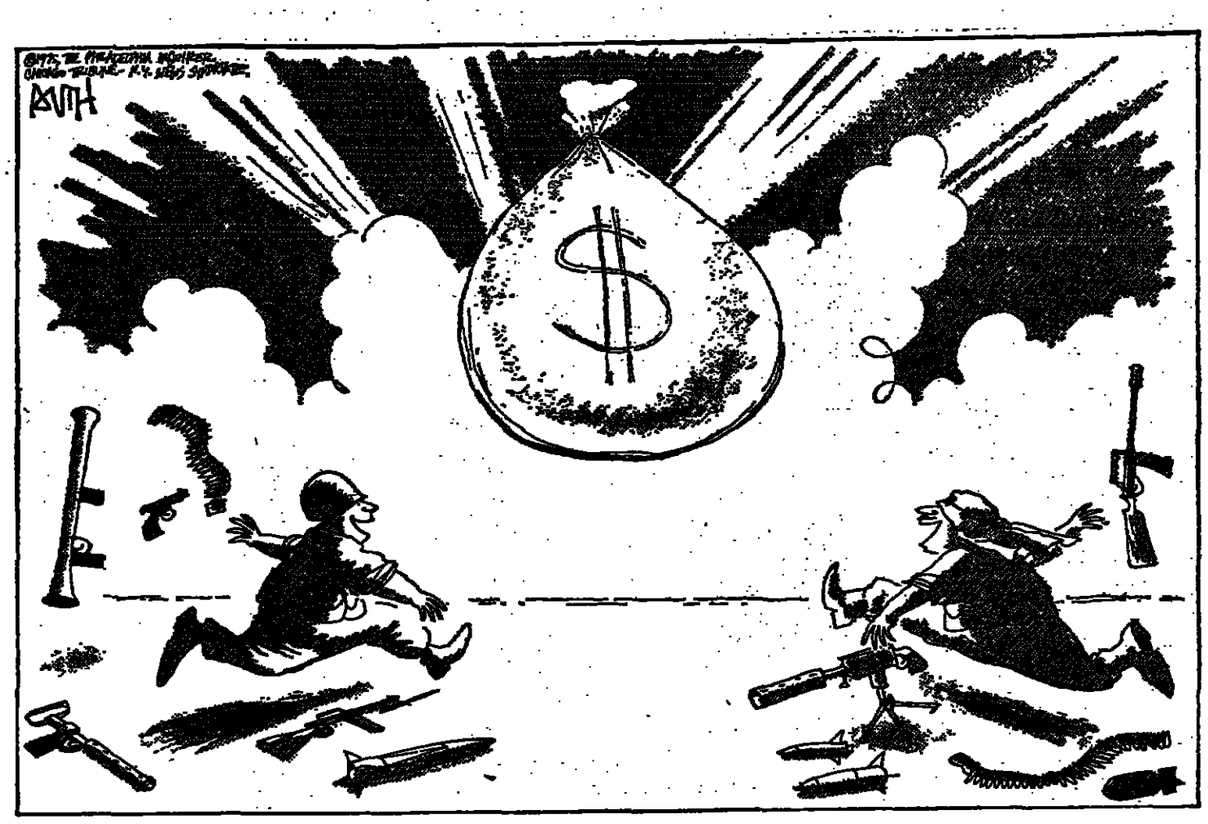
Oct. 24, 1900

WARSAW—This city will soon have its first automobile cabs. A company has been formed, and 10 vehicles will soon be put on the streets for trial. These are all supplied by the firm of de Dion and Bouton. The company has recently applied to the Government for a reduction in the customs duties on automobiles before extending its operation. No doubt, soon, every major city in the world will have automobile cabs.

Fifty Years Ago

Oct. 24, 1925

PARIS—Doughty bullfighters, idols of the Spanish people, will enter the Arènes de Lutèce here this afternoon, which has been converted into a bullfighting ring for the occasion. The corrida, the first of its kind to be held here, is for the benefit of the soldiers fighting in Morocco. The bulls have been specially picked from famous breeding centers in both Spain and France.



The Changing Estimates of Nuclear Horror

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON.—A Senate committee announced last month that the Pentagon had changed its estimate of how *many Americans would be killed* if the Soviet Union launched a limited nuclear attack against U.S. nuclear missiles—from a maximum of 3 million to a maximum of 22 million. These calculations could be dismissed as simply another exercise in the macabre and the fantastic, but this time the numbers mean something.

They have to do with Defense Secretary Schlesinger's belief that a limited nuclear war is not only thinkable, but that the United States needs the capability to fight one. The price tag for this capability is over $100 million this year and billions in the future, according to Sen. Thomas McIntyre, D-N.H., and an expert on these matters. Disclosure of the numbers also tells how Congress is learning to compete with the Pentagon in the production of "facts." But despite the new numbers, when Congress comes to vote, slogans still are likely to count more than facts.

Aim for Silos

Last fall, Mr. Schlesinger appeared in closed session before the Subcommittee on Arms Control of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He was defending his counterforce doctrine. This holds that Moscow is developing the capability to fight something less than an all-out nuclear war, and that the United States needs a similar capability. This would mean developing missiles with sufficient accuracy and explosive power to destroy Soviet missiles in their silos without hitting civilian population centers.

Sen. Clifford P. Case, R-N.J., clearly stated the issue: "Should it turn out that the destruction to our society would be so substantial [from this limited nuclear war] as to make this cost as unacceptable as all-out attacks specifically targeted against our population centers, then the rationale for the multibillion-dollar family of weapons designed to destroy military targets . . . could be called into serious question."

Mr. Schlesinger's answer in part was this: "The likelihood of limited nuclear attacks cannot be challenged on the assumption that massive civilian fatalities and injuries would result." To support this, he produced a study showing that a Soviet attack against American intercontinental ballistic missile bases would result in fatalities ranging between 800,000 and 3 million.

Mr. Case and Sen. Stuart Symington, D-Mo., and the man soon to become the chairman of this subcommittee, did not accept these calculations. They turned to the recently established Congressional Office of Technology Assessment to provide a critical analysis. The office, in turn, convened a group of former Pentagon experts to review the estimates.

Some months later, this panel concluded that the Pentagon's casualty figures "were substantially too low," and that the *military's calculation did not reflect* "the large uncertainties" of any kind of nuclear war.

With new assumptions provided by the panel, the Pentagon redid its study. The Pentagon now estimated the fatalities as between 3.5 and 23 million, with 6.7 million as "the most representative" case. Mr. Symington made the new study public.

After the Fact

Mr. Schlesinger has often said that he would prefer neither side to develop counterforce capabilities. The clear implication is, however, that if these weapons are to be developed, the fatalities projected by the Pentagon would be an acceptable risk when compared with all-out nuclear war.

Mr. Case praised Mr. Schlesinger for his forthrightness, then struck home. The Pentagon, he said, "first proclaimed this counterforce doctrine, and only after the fact began to consider in detail what the noncmilitary consequences *might* be to this country." What Mr. Case did not say was that the Senate had all of this new information available to it last summer when it approved a package of new nuclear counterforce programs costing $109.7 million.

This is what happened. Sen. McIntyre presented an amendment to cancel research and development programs on these new weapons. As a key member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, he had already been given a copy of the new Pentagon estimates on fatalities. He believed that sharing the new results with his colleagues would bring them around to his view.

Since the Pentagon had stamped the new study secret, he called for an unusual secret session of the Senate. The session turned into a contest of secrets. To counter Mr. McIntyre's secret on fatalities, Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., produced secrets about new Soviet counterforce programs.

The debate continued in an open session.

Out came the pro slogans on the amendment: A nuclear bomb dropped on the White House will kill us here on Capitol Hill; if we build these new weapons, the Russians will follow suit; to develop counterforce weapons will somehow legitimize their use.

Out came the con slogans: Any good hunter knows you need an accurate gun; we need the new programs as bargaining chips in the nuclear arms talks with Moscow; politically and militarily, the United States should never be second best.

The amendment was defeated, 52 to 42. It will be offered again next year, and, thanks to the Senate committee, all the essential "facts" will be in the public domain. At that time the amendment might well succeed but it has always to be remembered that the Congress has never forced the Pentagon to cancel a major weapons system program.

By Any Other Name

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—The Commerce Department recently circulated to U.S. businessmen an Iraqi government invitation for bids on a large housing project. It was a condition of the offer that bidders use no subcontractors doing business with Israel, and promise generally to observe the terms of the Arab boycott of Israel. Taken literally, that might require assurance that a company making a bid has no Jews on its board of directors.

The Iraqi offer was not unusual in its terms. Virtually all the growing Arab business is conditioned on observance of the boycott. That phenomenon obviously raises important questions for the United States—questions that Congress might be expected to explore.

A House Commerce subcommittee is trying to do just that: find out how U.S. business is responding to the Arab offers and pressures, and how relevant law is being enforced. But it has run into a stone wall in the executive branch. The Secretary of Commerce, Rogers Morton, has refused to give the committee readily available information and even declined to comply with a subpoena.

Morton's no has a significance beyond the particular issue of the Arab boycott. Richard Nixon has left, but the executive branch habit of resisting effective congressional scrutiny goes on. The Morton case shows how officials find new and ingenious ways to keep Congress uninformed and hence powerless.

There is no claim that foreign or military secrets are involved, or confidential government communications. Morton has in a most gingerly way avoided using the words "executive privilege." What he says is that Congress has voted to conceal the information from itself. It is an argument of bootstrap ingenuity.

A 1969 law declares trade boycotts of this kind to be against U.S. policy. It requires companies to report to the Commerce Department any request to join in a boycott, and their response. These reports are what the subcommittee wants. Morton says he cannot supply them because another section of the act tells him not to "publish or disclose" information "deemed confidential."

That kind of provision is often found in statutes, for such purposes as keeping business data from competitors. The notion that it applies to Congress itself could have sweeping effects. A quick search by the Library of Congress turned up 113 statutes with similar confidentiality clauses.

Gets Support

Moreover, Morton got an opinion from Attorney General Edward H. Levi to support him. Now the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, David Mathews, has made the same kind of argument in refusing information to Congress on Medicare scandals. There are signs of a concerted new stratagem that could be, in the words of House subcommittee chairman John E. Moss, "more pernicious than executive privilege."

Fortunately, the subcommittee seems unlikely to roll over for Morton. It has just had the advantage of advice from a notable expert in the area, Prof. Philip B. Kurland of the University of Chicago Law School. Kurland is a conservative scholar and a close friend and admirer of Levi. His testimony should be regarded as reasonably detached and weighty. It was devastating.

The recent abuse of "executive privilege" had put it "in bad odor," Kurland said. "But attempts to frustrate congressional inquiry into executive action smell the same whatever the title."

Levi's reasoning, Kurland said, could "best be described as sophistical." It amounted to saying that when Congress speaks of confidentiality in a statute, without mentioning its own position, it should be presumed to be denying the information to itself.

Duty of Congress

"I should think the presumption would go in the opposite direction," Kurland said. "The congressional function of oversight and investigation is a power and duty of primary importance to our constitutional system"—and Congress should be presumed not to have abdicated the function unless it expressly states that intention.

The involvement of Levi in the affair of the Arab boycott inquiry is one of its most troubling aspects. Many have counted on him to bring principle, scholarship and independence to that office. But this opinion is of rubber-stamp character, reflecting not scholarly detachment but a predilection for executive secrecy.

One of Levi's great predecessors, Robert H. Jackson, had a chance to make amends for such an attorney general's opinion. As a Supreme Court justice he considered the same issue and rejected his former view. It would be "charitable," he wrote, to assume that he had not read the opinion he signed, but he could not say that. And so Jackson quoted Dr. Johnson's explanation for an error in his dictionary: "Ignorance, sir, ignorance."

Letters

U.S. Currency

Most if not all other countries vary size and color of the various denominations of their currency, whereas the U.S. traditional system of uniform bills causes error, especially to tourists. Furthermore, some countries (among them Holland) provide their bills with raised dots that enable blind people to identify them.

Why not urge our legislators to consider such measures?

HARRY C. SCHNUR.

St. Gallen, Switzerland.

Vibratory Weapons

Which "yet unnamed new weapons of mass annihilation" (IHT, Oct. 18-19) is the Soviet Union proposing to ban?

Probably Mr. Giscard d'Estaing knows as much as Mr. Brezhnev about at least one such weapon, the vibratory annihilator (described in the Danish paper Information, Oct. 18-19), which is said to have been developed by Russian scientists on the basis of French infrasonic research. Some years ago, while doing such research at the Engineering Institute in Marseilles, a lab technician was killed by inaudible low-frequency vibration from a two-meter-long compressed-air flute. The autopsy revealed that his internal organs had been pulped. In later (and more cautious) experiments, a "Frequency 7" apparatus destroyed a building three kilometers away from the source of vibration.

A more sophisticated Russian system is reported to wreak earthquake-like damage at a distance of 15 kilometers. The weapon kills, too, by inflicting internal injuries. It is compact and gives no warning; it will destroy enemy aircraft—unless they are moving away faster than the speed of sound. There are no after-effects comparable to radioactivity to inconvenience the attacker. It is believed that 300 reinforced-concrete houses were pulverised from 20 kilometers away by three "blasts" of infrasonic vibration.

If the weapon were banned, would there be any inspection system that could be relied on? Is the Ford administration capable of trading off some U.S. horror against this Russian one?

DAVID DORRANCE.

Paris.

Ford-Sadat Split Widens On Arms Aid

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON.—A dangerou chasm is widening betwee President Anwar Sadat's privat claim that vast U.S. arms hav been promised to Egypt and th Ford administration's public a sertion that Egypt will receiv virtually no arms at least unt after the 1976 presidential ele tion.

Although officials here dow grade the importance of th arms-for-Egypt issue, it cou undermine Sadat's state visit ha next week, the first by an Egyp tian leader to the United Stat since the Nasser revolution 1 years ago.

Sadat has made no secret wit in his own government of h claim that the $5-billion arm shopping list he is bringing he will be given more than ju cursory study by Secretary State Henry Kissinger and Secr tary of Defense James Schlest ger. Indeed, Sadat—now far o on a limb inside the Arab wor and under increasing attack f making a separate Sinai deal wi Israel—has told his military co manders that important parts his shopping list will be fulfil in Washington.

Undercut

In fact, however, Kissinger wa public in an obviously intentio way on Oct. 12 to under Sadat's shopping list even bef it is handed to him. The Unit States, he said, would not be p pared "at this moment to mak any specific commitments of m tary aid."

Only Sadat and Kissinger kn what assurances, if any, the s retary gave the Egyptian lea about U.S. arms deliveries, b the fact that Sadat is using t arms issue inside his own gove ment as political underpinning shore up his controversial Si agreement shows how worried really is about resentment agai him within the Arab world sha by some power centers in his o country.

Sadat's political danger become instantly clear when Ford administration sends long-delayed Middle East aid pa age to Congress, now schedu *for submission during the* f week that Sadat will be Pr dent Ford's guest. That pack will ask about $2.3 billion Israel (which continues to cupy Arab territories seized 1967) and around $500 million Egypt.

The huge disparity betwe those two figures (even thou the amount for Egypt is higher than ever before) will f Arab critics now accusing Sad of selling out Syria and t Palestinians to get a separa Sinai agreement of his own.

But even harsher troubles s Sadat when Congress starts hi ing away at the President's request. With Congress taking extraordinarily critical look ev at Kissinger's pledges of milita *aid for Israel, the administrati* half-a-loaf for Egypt is certain be whittled down. Indeed, recession, coupled with New Y City's highly advertised financ crisis, has created a politi climate distinctly hostile to foreign aid.

That underlines Sadat's politi danger and exposure inside Arab world. For years, the K lobbied him to break his on intimate Moscow connecti which he did in 1972. That *finally cut him off from So* military aid, while Israel went receiving huge U.S. military

Then Kissinger blocked Israel from attempting a set ment of the Palestine quest last year, persuaded Sadat to the United States mediate *Sinai deal with the implied und* standing that it would be quic followed by an Israeli-Syrian on the Golan Heights. Insi there has been no progress toward U.S. mediation b Syria and Israel and now relations between Egypt and have reached their lowest ever.

Arab Reaction

The clear meaning of this that both Kissinger and Se underestimated the Arab react to the separate Egyptian-Isr Sinai agreement, under wh Israel agreed to withdraw fr the Sinai mountain passes the Abu Rudeis oil fields.

With only the barest prosp now that Kissinger will be to promote Israeli-Syrian negot tions—or meaningful negotiati between Israel and both Sy and the Palestinians—until af the 1976 election, Sadat rem on a limb. Accordingly, he desp ately wants to show that his *Washington connection* produce new U.S. weapons to his exposed position some cover

That he will not get them or signs him to a long and lone vigil on the end of the limb.

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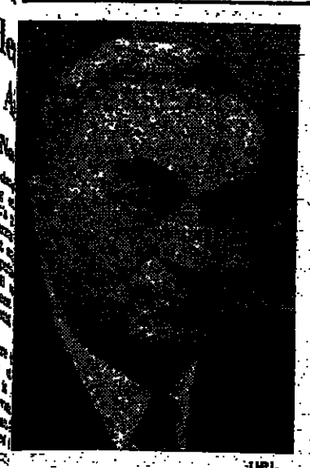
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Benjamin Levich UPI.

Moscow Said To Renege on Levich Exit

LONDON, Oct. 23 (NYT).—Benjamin Levich, the highest-ranking Soviet scientist to apply for an exit visa, has been abruptly denied permission to leave the Soviet Union despite a promise by authorities last year that he could do so, the scientist's son said today.

Mr. Levich, 68, a former member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and a prominent electrochemist, was promised an exit visa to Israel in June, 1974, following international pressures by Western scientists and academicians. The initial Soviet agreement was made that June during then President Richard Nixon's visit to Moscow and was widely viewed as an olive branch to the United States.

Today, at a news conference in the House of Commons here, Alexander Levich said that his father had been summoned on Oct. 13 to the offices of the KGB, the state security police, and told that "they did not know anything about his emigration."

The conversation with the KGB was confirmed by the other participants at the news conference—Greville Janner, a member of Parliament who is active in Jewish affairs, and Prof. Brian Spalding, of London's Imperial College of Science and Technology, who spoke by telephone last night to the scientist.

Parents 'Deceived'

Alexander Levich, an engineer and active Soviet dissident, was allowed to emigrate to Israel last year as a result of the international protest. He said:

"They [his parents] were told that they could leave. They were deceived. Even the Mafia tries to keep its word. This has not happened. Why do they want to keep my father? Who knows?"

Prof. Spalding, who led the protest to grant the exit visas to the Levich family, said: "We will try to bring the full weight of scientific opinion on the Soviet authorities. We consider the repudiation unique, a matter of the highest importance. It brings up the whole question of how much we can trust the word of Soviet authorities."

Mr. Levich and his family applied for visas to go to Israel in February, 1972. He was promptly expelled from Moscow University, where he was chief of the Department of Chemical Mechanics, and was also stripped of his prestigious position as the chief of the Theoretical Department at the Institute of Electrochemistry in the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Mr. Levich gained wide prominence in August, 1972, when he conducted an unofficial press conference for Western correspondents and stressed that scientists were considered "slaves of the state" in the Soviet Union. During the next nine months, Mr. Levich and numerous other Jewish scientists struggled to draw international attention to the problem of Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union.

Sent to Arctic

In May, 1973, Evgeny Levich, one of the scientist's two sons, was arrested in Moscow and taken to a labor camp in the Arctic, where he was ordered to perform his army service.

Amid protests in the West, Evgeny was returned from the Arctic the following year, and his brother, Alexander, and their wives were allowed to emigrate to Israel. Alexander is now taking a management course in London. Evgeny, a physicist, is now in Tel Aviv.

Lockheed to Pay Compensation for Starfighter Pilots

MUNICH, Oct. 23 (UPI).—The Lockheed Corp. in Los Angeles will pay about 3 million marks ($1.2 million) to the widows and other survivors of 32 West Germany Starfighter pilots killed when their jets crashed, attorney Melvin Belli said today.

But Mr. Belli said that legal costs would be deducted from that sum.

The lawyer said that Lockheed and its insurance brokers did not officially recognize responsibility for the crashes. To date, 178 Starfighters have been lost, killing 85 West German Air Force pilots.

Mr. Belli said the court found that West German companies which built the Starfighters under license from Lockheed did not bear responsibility for the crashes.

U.K. Consul In Asmara Is Kidnapped

Eritrean Rebels Believed Responsible

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 23 (UPI).—The honorary British consul in Asmara was kidnapped today.

It was the third major abduction in three months in the Eritrean capital, which is the center of a civil war between Eritrean rebels and government troops.

British spokesmen said that two gunmen burst into the British Consulate at 9:45 a.m., locked up a member of the staff and then forced Honorary Consul Basil Burwood-Taylor out of the building.

Government Concerned

The chargé d'affaires of the British Embassy called on officials of the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry to discuss the kidnapping. An embassy spokesman said that the officials reported that the military government was taking the kidnapping "very seriously."

Mr. Burwood-Taylor, 58, a businessman here, looks after the interests of the handful of Britons who remained in Asmara after the 12-year-old conflict between the rebels, seeking independence for Eritrea, and government troops broke into full-scale civil war earlier this year.

A British Embassy spokesman said that he did not know if the gunmen had made any demands.

Government officials said that they believed the kidnappers belonged to the Eritrean Liberation Front, which was responsible for the earlier kidnappings of four Americans and several Ethiopians.

The 20,000-man military garrison in Asmara immediately cordoned off the area in an attempt to find the kidnappers.

U.S. Communications Base

The Eritrean Liberation Front kidnapped two U.S. civilians in July—Steve Campbell of San Leandro, Calif., and Jim Harrell of Milwaukee—and last month abducted two U.S. servicemen—Army Spec. 5 David Strickland and Navy ET3 Thomas Bowidowicz. All four worked at the U.S. communications Kagnew Base in Asmara.

According to reports from the Sudan, a front spokesman in Khartoum said that the Americans were still in good health but they would not be released unless the United States agreed to close the Kagnew Base and to stop supplying the Ethiopian government with weapons and ammunition to continue the civil war in Eritrea.

Briton Pressures UN for Resolution Of Korean Issue

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 23 (UPI).—Britain urged the General Assembly today to end the annual confrontation on Korea and initiate negotiations for an amicable settlement between the two Korean states.

British delegate James Murray, speaking in the third day of the Korean debate by the Assembly's Political Committee, joined previous speakers in urging negotiations for a practical solution of the dispute over South Korea and North Korea.

He recalled that the United States and South Korea had proposed to the parties of the Korean armistice a conference to discuss ways to preserve the armistice agreement, reduce tension and negotiate a final arrangement.

"It is particularly disappointing," Mr. Murray said, "that the other side has made no attempt either to take up these proposals or to offer any concession on their side."

He said: "Every party to a negotiation must be prepared to sacrifice some of its demands, to make some concessions... Every country has a certain irreducible minimum national interest and it is unreasonable to expect a country to consent to any proposal which detracts from this."

Thieves Twice Rob Man in Coma in Car

HOLLYWOOD, Fla., Oct. 23 (AP).—Oscar Snyder said hundreds of motorists passed him as he lay slumped in his car, slipping into a diabetic coma. The first to stop, after he was there two hours, were two men who robbed him of $150.

"About a half-hour later, the same two came back and they didn't bring any ambulance," Mr. Snyder, 58, said as he recuperated in a hospital here. Instead, he said, they took his watch and ring.

Finally, five hours after he had pulled off the road and turned on his car's emergency flashing lights, a woman stopped. He said he asked her for help and she drove away. Not long afterward, a state trooper arrived, followed by an ambulance.

Mr. Snyder is an accountant who has taken insulin for 15 years for a diabetic condition.



Associated Press.

KING KONG?—No, just a straw gorilla being carried by Tokyo students during the annual rice harvest fête.

Trapped Irish Abductor Asks Freedom for His Accomplice

MONASTEREVIN, Ireland, Oct. 23 (UPI).—Eddie Gallagher, the kidnapper of Dutch businessman Tiede Herrema, offered today to trade the hostage for the freedom of his woman accomplice, police sources said.

But a government spokesman said that no deal had been made in the shouted contacts between police and the kidnappers in the third day of the siege of the upstairs part of a two-story home in which Mr. Herrema is held. Police occupy the downstairs portion of the house.

In his bid to win freedom for his companion, Eddie Gallagher, 27, a renegade leader of the Irish Republican Army, did not ask for any concessions for himself, a police source said.

The kidnapper told police that he had 2,000 rounds of ammunition and several guns in the bedroom where he is holding Mr. Herrema.

'Fight It Out'

"It looks as if he is ready to fight it out," the police source said.

The woman, believed to be 19-year-old Marian Coyle of Londonderry, was said to have objected to Mr. Gallagher's plans for her freedom.

The government spokesman said the police had not seen the kidnappers or their hostage.

"Dr. Herrema was heard speaking and is still apparently in good voice," the spokesman said. Mr. Herrema, 52, was kidnapped Oct. 3 near his Limerick home.

The government spokesman said the voice contact had been at regular intervals but not very frequently. "It consisted of the police shouting up the stairs and Gallagher answering from the landing," he said.

Miss Coyle, described as a "toughie" by the police, was believed to be trying to discourage Mr. Gallagher from making any concession.

Change of Attitude

Police said Mr. Gallagher and Miss Coyle today changed from their earlier abusive attitude toward offers of food.

They asked for food to be sent up to them, and a policeman carried up meat sandwiches and milk and left it on the landing, the "no-man's land" in the siege.

When a similar offer was made yesterday, Mr. Gallagher shouted, "Stuff your bloody food," and Miss Coyle told police, "Go feed it to the mice."

Mr. Herrema is the chief executive of the Dutch-owned Ferenka Co. His abductors threatened to "execute" him within 48 hours if their demand for the release of three IRA prisoners was not met.

Marketing Village

The kidnapping touched off one of the biggest manhunts ever conducted in the Irish Republic. Detectives tracked the abductors to this small marketing village, 40 miles south of Dublin.

The first inkling of a possible change in Mr. Gallagher's attitude came when he shouted down the stairs: "I want to talk to Larry Wren."

Chief Superintendent Lawrence Wren, head of a special police anti-subversive squad, went into the house and talked to Mr. Gallagher, who made the proposal for his companion's freedom. Justice Minister Patrick Cooney was contacted and reportedly rejected any deals with the kidnappers.

Red Brigades Seize, Beat Italian Executive

ARENZANO, Italy, Oct. 23 (UPI).—Urban guerrillas released the head of personnel of a large Italian firm today after seizing him and beating him for alleged exploitation of his workers.

Police said that the victim, Vincenzo Casabana, 47, personnel director of Ansaldo Meccanico Nucleare, suffered a shoulder fracture and face wounds. He was seized last night.

The Red Brigades, a leftist guerrilla group, called newspapers to claim responsibility for the action.

Death for Terrorist

RANGOON, Oct. 23 (UPI).—A Burmese military court today sentenced to death a political terrorist arrested in connection with a bomb explosion in April in downtown Rangoon. A woman was killed and 35 persons were injured.

1,200 in U.S. Are on FBI List As Potential Security Threats

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (NYT).—The FBI has listed more than 1,200 residents of the United States as special targets for investigation on the ground that they pose a potential threat to the national security, according to Justice Department documents made public yesterday.

The documents were declassified and provided to Rep. Robert Kastenmeier, D-Wis., who heads a House civil liberties subcommittee, after he asked Attorney General Edward Levi to elaborate on published reports that the FBI had at one time maintained a list of individuals targeted for detention in a national emergency.

Among the items that Rep. Kastenmeier made public were a 1939 memorandum from J. Edgar Hoover, the late FBI director, setting up the detention program, and an assurance from Clarence Kelley, the present director, that the detention list, called a "security index" had been discontinued in September, 1971.

It was in that month that Congress repealed the emergency detention provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950, under which a president could order the apprehension of individuals that the FBI and the Justice Department considered threats to the national security.

Rep. Kastenmeier said when releasing the documents that although the executive branch no longer claimed the authority "to suspend the Bill of Rights and incarcerate Americans at its discretion" in time of emergency, he was concerned that the FBI "continues to actively maintain a list which had its genesis" in such a plan.

New Index Names

FBI sources have said that it is virtually certain that some of the names on the defunct security index were included in the new one when it was set up in 1971.

According to Mr. Kelley's memorandums to Rep. Kastenmeier, the present index, which declined in size from 1,537 names last January to 1,294 in August, has been used by the FBI as "a record of individuals who would merit close investigative attention pending legal steps by the President to take further action" in case of a national emergency. He described the present list as an "administrative index" which, he said, is "reviewed continuously" and updated each month.

The New York Times reported in August that, according to two sources with direct knowledge of the defunct security index, at its peak it contained about 15,000 names and at one point had included virtually all known members of the American Communist party, an assertion borne out by the documents made public yesterday.

Sithole Arrest Story Disowned

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Elliott Gabellah today denied that he had accused the Rhodesian police of kidnapping Edson Sithole.

An unsigned statement issued on Tuesday by Bishop Abel Muzorewa's faction of the divided African National Council quoted Mr. Gabellah as saying that Mr. Sithole was being held at a police "torture center." A spokesman for the Muzorewa faction said the statement had been written by Mr. Gabellah, who is vice-president of the Lusaka-based ANC, and transmitted by him from his home in Bulawayo to Lusaka.

But today, Mr. Gabellah said that he had never written the statement and knew nothing about it.

3 U.S. Citizens Held in Angola

LUANDA, Angola, Oct. 23 (UPI).—The Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola is holding three U.S. citizens, one on charges of being a spy, a U.S. consular official said yesterday.

John Robinson, 31, of Miami, an aircraft representative, was arrested earlier this month at Luanda airport for allegedly failing to pay his hotel bill.

Jose Dias, 51, a Portuguese-born, naturalized U.S. citizen who was a cattle rancher in Angola, was arrested last Thursday, a few hours before he was due to take a plane for New York, the official said. "He was accused of being a Central Intelligence agent and taken away, together with his son-in-law," the official said. "Nothing has been heard or seen of them since."

He said a black teacher from New York, Patricia Thornton, 30, was arrested in Luso, central Angola, where she taught at a school.

Baader Trial Goes On In Defendants' Absence

KAISERSLAUTERN, West Germany, Oct. 23 (UPI).—The murder trial of urban guerrilla leader Andreas Baader and three alleged accomplices resumed yesterday and for the first time the defendants were absent from a trial session.

The court had ruled Sept. 30 that proceedings would continue in their absence after an examination indicated that the four needed medical treatment. The defense lawyers stayed away yesterday to protest the court's decision to try the guerrillas in their absence.

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Soviet Picture Raises Anew Question of Venus Atmosphere

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (NYT).—The photograph transmitted from Venus by the Soviet spacecraft Venus-9 has raised anew among scientists the question of what role the thick atmosphere of Venus plays in altering the face of that mysterious planet.

Some of the rounded surfaces of the photographed rocks suggested to U.S. scientists that some active erosional processes—from heat, acid and possibly wind—have been at work. But Soviet scientists saw in some of the sharp-edged rocks indications that erosion may have been surprisingly slight.

So little was known of the planet's surface, American scientists said in interviews, that they had no reason to expect or be surprised by the rocks and boulders photographed at the landing site.

They had known, from earlier radar probes, that beneath the atmosphere of Venus there existed some rough terrain in the form of shallow craters and probably low mountains. But they said that they had no clear idea of any detailed features.

Dr. Carl Sagan, director of Cornell University's Laboratory for Planetary Studies, expressed "delight" at receiving the first photograph taken from the surface of another planet. Dr. Sagan and other scientists felt sure that, under present agreements for the exchange of scientific information, the picture and other data would soon be made available to U.S. planetary experts.

Harold Masursky, chief scientist at the U.S. Geological Survey's Center for Astrogeology in Flagstaff, Ariz., said that the photograph was a "major step forward" in understanding Venus.

He said that on a recent visit to the Soviet Union he had been led to believe by scientists that the spacecraft was equipped with instruments capable of testing the chemistry of the soil. It would probably take two or three days to interpret such data, he said.

It was not clear, however, whether Venus-9 operated long enough on the surface to make such investigations. But another spacecraft, Venus-10, is expected to reach Venus this weekend.

The fact that radar had revealed the presence of craters, Mr. Masursky said, suggested that the photographed rocks could be the debris scattered when the craters were gouged out, presumably by meteorite impacts.

Case for Erosion

In their initial state, he added, the rocks would have been sharp-edged. But given the planet's dense atmosphere, he said, the rocks should have been worn smooth or perhaps disintegrated into sand.

Soviet scientists said that some of the rocks were 12 to 16 inches across.

Dr. Sagan said that the high temperatures could cause melting of up to perhaps 1 per cent of the elements in the rocks. He also noted that sulfuric, hydrochloric and hydrofluoric acids in the Venusian atmosphere could contribute to wearing down the surface rocks.

Dr. Sagan doubted that winds were strong enough at the surface to cause significant erosion, as they do on Mars. Soviet scientists said that Venus-9 indicated only a light "breeze" at the surface.

American experts said that they did not know the type of camera used. They said that, despite the dense atmosphere, the picture indicated that some light reached the Venusian surface and that, in close-up photography at least, the optical distortion seemed to be minimal.

House Committee Votes Extension Of 1975 Tax Cuts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP).—The House Ways and Means Committee today approved a proposed $12.7-billion extension of this year's personal income-tax reductions.

The committee approved the extension, by a 21-to-16 vote, after it killed proposals to make it contingent on a limit on federal government spending for the year.

President Ford has said repeatedly that he will veto any tax-reducing bill that does not contain such a spending ceiling.

The extension was accepted as part of the wide-ranging tax bill which the committee is preparing for presentation to the full House next month.

All 12 Republicans joined 4 Democrats in opposing the extension, proposed by chairman Al Ullmann, D-Ore. The four Democrats included the committee's former chairman, Rep. Wilbur Mills, D-Ark. The three other Democrats were Rep. Omar Burleson, D-Texas, Rep. Joe Waggoner jr., D-La., and Rep. Andrew Jacobs jr., D-Ind.

The proposal would extend and make permanent the 1975 Tax Act's temporary boost in the minimum and maximum standard deductions. It would also increase—for next year only—the individual across-the-board tax credit.

Youngtown, Ariz., Has Age Limit; Boy Is Being Run Out of Town

YOUNGTOWN, Ariz., Oct. 23 (AP).—It may be called Youngtown, but 6-year-old Andy is too young to live here. He and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Braswell, have been ordered to leave town.

The Braswells are being evicted from this retirement suburb of Phoenix under a new state law which bans renting to tenants with children if the property deed prohibits sale to anyone with children.

"I am surprised we haven't been tarred and feathered and run out of town," Mrs. Braswell said.

Mr. Braswell, who rented a house here Sept. 24, said the family was ordered to be out by tomorrow. "We don't have the money to move," he said. "We will get out when we can, as soon as we can."

The out-of-state landlord was notified of the illegal lease by Adult Action, a citizens' group with membership in several states interested in preserving retirement communities.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Johnson, officers of Save Youngtown Retirees Inc., said residents in all but two plots in Youngtown have signed petitions to forbid selling or renting property to any adult under 50 or any family with a child under 18.

Mrs. Johnson said Adult Action will go to court if Mr. Braswell does not keep his promise to leave.

U.S. Doctor Calls Coma Case Too Grotesque to Describe

MORRISTOWN, N.J., Oct. 23 (AP).—A neurologist who specializes in the treatment of coma victims said today that Karen Quinlan's physical condition was "too grotesque to describe," but added that no physician has the legal right to take steps that could end her life.

Dr. Sidney Diamond, a professor of neurology at Mount Sinai Hospital in New York, testified at the request of attorneys opposing a request by Miss Quinlan's adoptive parents that doctors be ordered to disconnect a respirator to "let her die with dignity."

Dr. Diamond said that Miss Quinlan will never think again or recover control of her body and that she rests in a hospital's intensive-care unit with her legs and arms drawn to her body in a way "too grotesque to describe in terms of the fetal position."

Extraordinary Measures

Miss Quinlan, 21, has been in a coma for six months and her parents assert that they have the right to stop extraordinary medical procedures that keep their daughter alive beyond hope.

"I'm sorry if the description causes any anguish to the family," Dr. Diamond said, turning toward Joseph and Julia Quinlan in the courtroom.

The neurologist said that court cases like that dealing with situations such as Miss Quinlan's were important to set standards governing how long extraordinary means should be used to sustain life.

He asserted that no doctor would remove the respirator that maintains Miss Quinlan's breathing because "no physician will interrupt a life-sustaining measure."

"Many physicians wish there were different standards, but there aren't and they must abide by those in existence," Dr. Diamond said. "It's beyond all physicians' competence to deal with issues like the quality of life by itself," he said.

Dr. Fred Plum, who examined Miss Quinlan for four hours earlier this month, testified that he has reviewed records of thousands of coma victims and had treated 25 or 30 of them. But he said that he had never seen a case like Miss Quinlan's in which the patient managed to live so long without being able to breathe spontaneously.

"Most patients with such damage die early on," he said.

The trial recessed until Monday, when more medical testimony will be presented.

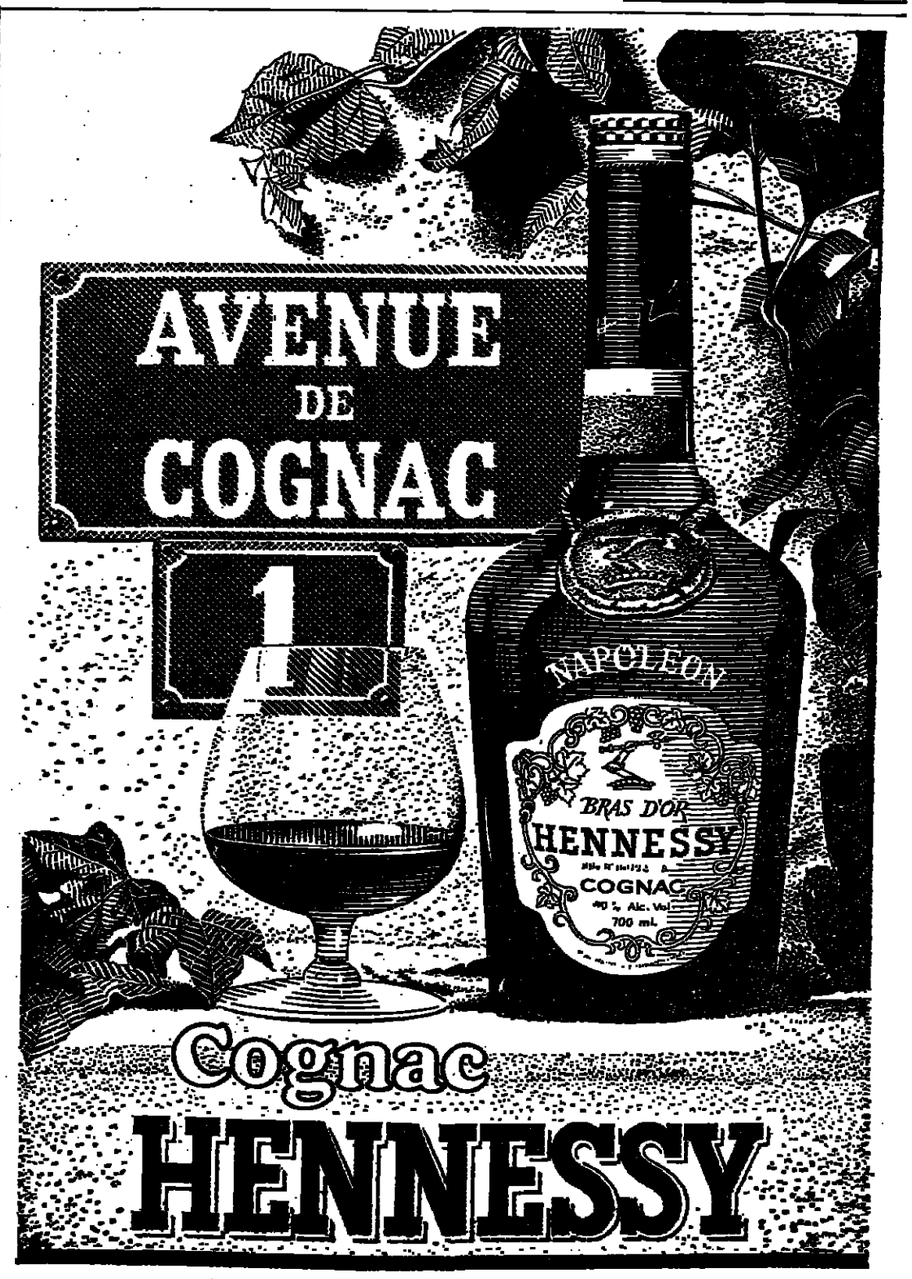
90 Die of Malaria

JAKARTA, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Ninety persons have died of malaria during the past month in central Lombok, east of Java, according to press reports here.

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PARIS OPERA

'Samson et Dalila' Is Back; Handsomely Sung Nostalgia

By David Stevens

PARIS, Oct. 23 (IHT).—Saint-Saëns's "Samson et Dalila," one of the most durable French operas in foreign lands, returned to the Paris Opéra last night—its 950th performance there despite a 15-year absence—handsomely sung and in a new production of monumental solidity and traditional, not to say old-fashioned, values.

The work, although solidly late-19th-century French in its musical qualities, has had a curious history. First produced in German in Weimar in 1877—one of Liszt's late acts of promotional generosity—it did not reach Paris until 1890, nor the Opéra itself until two years later. In recent years it has flowered best at such traditional establishments as the Met—where it has been a vehicle for almost every heroic tenor in the house—or such spectacle-oriented places as the Verona Arena. Its oratorio origins pose problems for stage directors, but if the right tenor and mezzo-soprano are on hand, it works.

It worked last night for just that reason. The best news is that Guy Chauvet, after several seasons of ups and downs, announced himself as the heroic tenor the French lyric stage has been waiting for. He sang with ringing, dark-hued tone, with unflagging control, and with a growing passion that made the blind Samson's scene in the dungeon the vocal climax it should be. As an actor he is diligent rather than natural, but he has learned how to cut a striking figure.

He was partnered on equal terms by Fiorenza Cossotto, beautiful enough to be convincing as the Philistine seductress and vocally seductive too, except in the part's contralto depths, although Piero Faggioni's direction did little to restrain the staginess of her acting.

Faggioni did not seem to have made up his mind whether to yield to the work's oratorio-like qualities or to try and overcome them with peripheral movement. Abimelech's arrival and losing battle with Samson was full of action, but the first-act trio was a statuesque tableau that at least permitted the music to develop spaciously. Too often, however, he had the singers merely come front and center and sing to the audience.

Jacques Dupont built a single set of high staircases and craggy, pyramid-like temples, that was adapted with more or less success to each of the three acts. It suited the opening scene best, but made Dalila's neighborhood in Act II a forbidding and unbeguiling place. For the final scene he did one of his specialties, an orgiastic canvas in reddish golds in the manner of French romantic painting, with distorted wide-angle projections that gave a vertiginous height to the temple and its effective collapse.



Bernand.

The finale from "Samson et Dalila" with Fiorenza Cossotto, Guy Chauvet.

Robert Massard as the High Priest and Jules Bastin as the Old Hebrew sang richly and cut figures of stature, while Joseph Rouleau was energetic, if thick-voiced, as the short-lived Abimelech. George Skibine's choreography was a genteel classical divertissement, which is expected of ballet in French opera, and a relief that he did not try to match the Bacchanale music that over the years has become the parody of a belly dance.

Georges Prêtre conducted with his usual vigor and enthusiasm for the dramatic explosions, although he lost contact with his stage forces for a while during the final scene, while the chorus distinguished itself in what is almost the principal role.

* * *

The Opéra's revival of Strauss's "Elektra" has lost nothing in vocal opulence despite a complete change from last season's starry cast. Ursula Schoeder-Feinen, after her stunning assumption of the role of Barak's wife in the Salzburg "Frau ohne Schatten," was triumphant in the title part's heroic and lyric moments, while Astrid Varnay, as Klytemnestra, gave a lesson in vocal characterization that should be preserved on film as well as in sound. Ariane Saunders (Chrysothemis), Hans Sotin (Orest) and Richard Lewis (Aegisth) completed the superb cast.

* * *

The exposition of operatic photographs by Félix and Paul Nadar that is running at the Opéra until the end of the year—accessible during the day as well as at intermissions—should not be missed by anyone interested in any aspect of operatic history. Not only does it offer many rare and excellent photos of singers, but since they are in costume and sometimes in front of sets as well, it is a glimpse of the visual side of operatic style in the last half of the 19th century and beginning of this one.

Among the gems are three pictures of Jean de Reszke as Siegfried that show him to be as handsome as the history books say; several of the tenor Edmond Clément that show him to have been as elegant in person as on record; numerous portraits of singers in roles they created in various Paris theaters, one of them of Jean Périer, the first Pelléas, chosen by Debussy, he said himself, because he was "a great singer without a voice"—i.e. a fine musical actor—and other pictures here record him in an astonishing variety of roles ranging from Messager's operettas to Scarpia and the four villains of "The Tales of Hoffmann"; and one rarity of Richard Wagner, circa 1858 (perhaps when he fled to Paris from complications chez Wesendonck), and looking not at all the Meister of Bayreuth.

U.S. Department Stores To Sell Soviet Art

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (UPI).—The Soviet Union will try to sell works by contemporary Soviet artists through U.S. department stores, a foreign trade agency spokesman said yesterday.

According to a spokesman for Novoexport, Multi Communications Inc. will be the exclusive sales agent for Soviet contemporary art in the United States, Mexico and Brazil.

A spokesman for Multi Communications said that the first official public exhibition and sale of Soviet art will be held in the Woodward & Lothrop department stores in Washington in January.

BALLET IN LONDON

Baryshnikov—'Sincere, Compelling'

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, Oct. 23 (IHT).—Romeo is not the most obvious role for the début of a dancer famous for his athletic virtuosity. But Mikhail Baryshnikov, making his delayed first appearance in London since he left the Kirov, showed last night that he is as sincere and compelling an actor as he is a total master of technique.

He does not have the physical magnetism of a Nureyev, but from his first entry his charmingly innocent, boyish manner riveted attention. This was a Romeo acted in the manner of Christopher Gable, for whom Kenneth MacMillan originally made the part, with some telling novel touches of Baryshnikov's own. I particularly liked the shiver of excitement which ran through his whole body when he read Juliet's note agreeing to marriage and the look of despair and incredulity on his face when Mercutio and Tybalt ignored his appeal to abandon their fight. When it was his turn to fight, he was carried away into a frenzy, scarcely knowing what he was doing as he viciously stabbed Tybalt to death.

Needless to say, Baryshnikov grasped such dancing opportunities as were offered with complete command of the choreography. His jumps were high and seemingly effortless, his landings soft, and his multiple spins in the air breathtakingly rapid. To see the full extent of his technical skill we shall have to await other performances—his "Swan Lake" next week, perhaps, or the two pas de deux he is to dance with Makarova on BBC television. It is a pity he is not being matched with Makarova at Covent Garden; her Juliet, seen last week, is as hypnotically acted and effortlessly danced as his Romeo.

Anthony Dowell, who was Makarova's Romeo, and Merle Park, Baryshnikov's Juliet, seemed cool and passive by comparison, though both are first-rate dancers who have been seen to better advantage with other partners. Dowell came into his own last night when he danced Mercutio for the first time; the comedy suits his mischievous face—he should be given more comic roles—and his dancing, no doubt stimulated by friendly rivalry with Baryshnikov, was superb.

Park and Baryshnikov give a further performance of "Romeo and Juliet" on Nov. 4, and Fonteyn and Nureyev resume their partnership for three performances of it in January.

It is virtually a new production, with MacMillan's original choreography but with brighter and heavier costumes and more elaborate scenic effects. When it was first seen at the end of last season, the Russian conductor Yuri Ahronovitch brought the music to new life, with some unfamiliar but exciting tempos, and the role of Juliet was taken by Lynn Seymour, for whom MacMillan devised the choreography. She had lost weight and seemed rejuvenated, acting with all her old emotional force and dancing, if anything, better than ever before. Unfortunately a minor operation has prevented her from appearing so far this season, but she is hoping to be back on Saturday in "The Two Pigeons," another of the roles originally created for her.

Makarova is appearing with the Royal Ballet a great deal this season; she is to be seen in "Les Biches," in MacMillan's "Manon" and also in his new ballet. During the touring company's recent season at Sadler's Wells, she played the evil black queen in Ninette de Valois's "Checkmate." She was particularly effective when she went into a kind of trance after killing the red knight, but in general her performance was too restrained for this melodramatic ballet. Maina Gielgud, making her first guest appearance with the Royal Ballet, was better suited to the part, bringing it the right icy brilliance and vampish manner. She is not, however, a classical dancer, and her over-emphatic style, unsteady pirouettes and very noisy jumps as the Queen of the Wilis marred an otherwise outstanding performance of "Giselle."

Margaret Barbieri and Stephen Jefferies, quite undaunted by the guest stars appearing during the season, were a Giselle and Albrecht to be compared with even the most famous. She has a lovely romantic style and he has the Baryshnikov ability to live a role completely and convincingly. His technique leaves something to be desired—he did not manage the entrechats in the second act though his manèges in "Checkmate" and hornpipe in "Pineapple Poll" are as dashing as could be desired. In the title role of Balanchine's "Prodigal Son," he combines youthful innocence and exuberant virility in perfect proportions. Both Barbieri and Jefferies should be seen regularly at Covent Garden.

Coming up at Covent Garden are Nureyev in a revival of "Petrouchka," further revivals of MacMillan's pretentious and unsatisfactory abstract "Symphony" and—it is hoped—a new ballet by Ashton. John Hart has returned from the United States to take over some of the planning, though he has not yet got a title and is not listed in the program. It is hoped that he will help to ensure fairer and better use of the Royal Ballet's many talents.

Marquet in Paris

A commemorative exhibition marking the centenary of the birth of Albert Marquet will move from Bordeaux, the artist's birthplace, to the Orangerie of the Tuileries, where it will be shown from Oct. 29 to Jan. 5. Besides works of the artist himself, the show includes the collection that gave the French national museums, paintings and drawings that recall his associations with contemporaries, among them Cross, Seurat, Redon and Matisse.

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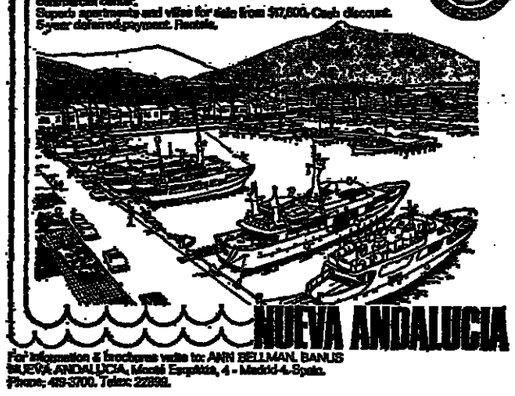
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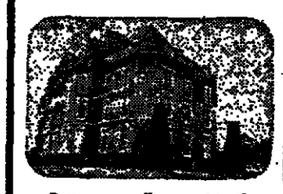
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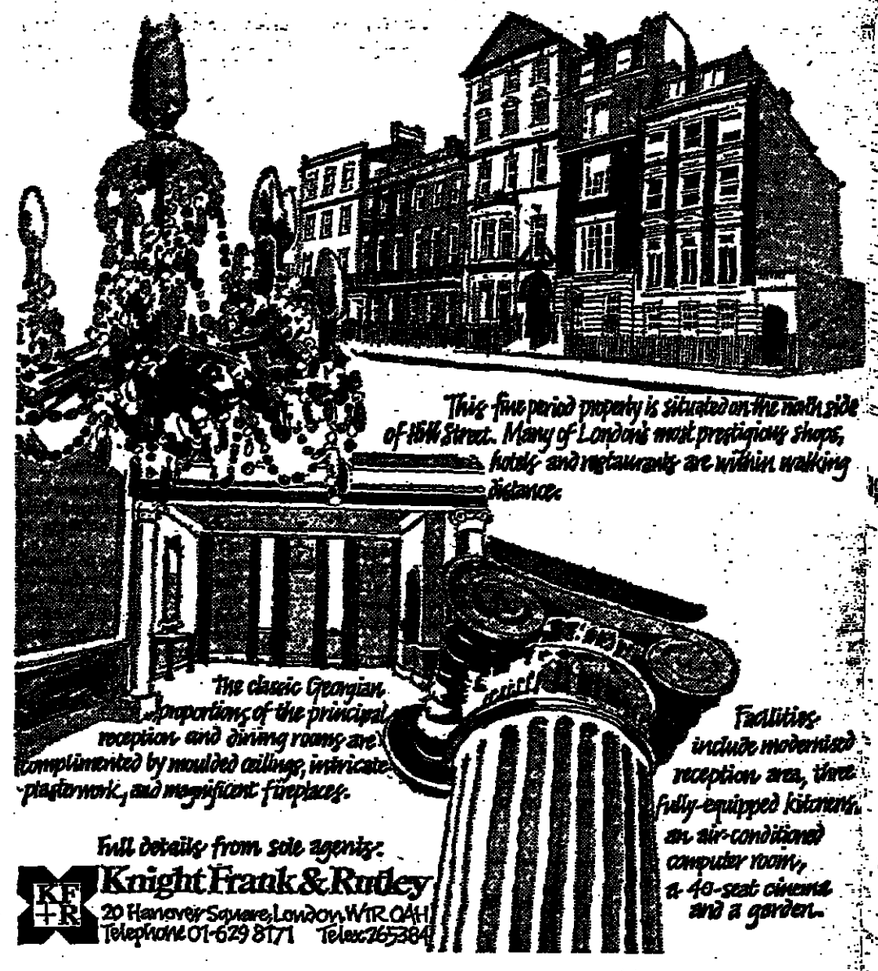
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BUSINESS

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FINANCE

PARIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1975

German Bank Alters Line on Bond Buying

To End Intervention In Domestic Market

FRANKFURT, Oct. 23 (AP-DJ).—In view of the large amount of cash West German banks have in hand, the central bank council of the Bundesbank decided today to alter the central bank's open market policy aimed at keeping the prices of public sector bond issues steady.

The Bundesbank said that the bank's free liquidity reserves currently amount to about 17 billion deutsche marks and will probably continue to rise substantially within the next few months.

It said that the present credit granting potential is large enough to satisfy the financing needs of the economy and the government agencies. Thus, the bank said it does not see the need to buy bond issues on the open market to the extent it has been doing so recently in an effort to regulate interest rates.

It added, however, that this does not exclude the possibility that it will intervene on a flexible basis to avoid unduly sharp fluctuations.

The central bank had been intervening strongly in the domestic bond market since the start of June, when the huge amount of foreign and domestic mark-denominated bond issues caused a sagging of the market and threatened to erode the price levels of domestic federal government, post office and railroad bonds—pushing the yields on these debt issues higher, in effect raising interest rates when official policy was aimed at lowering them.

On July 24, the central capital market committee decided to ban all mark-denominated bond issues—foreign and domestic alike—to give the market a rest. This somewhat relieved the pressure on the bond market.

However, the financing needs of the public sector to pay for the estimated 65 billion DM in deficit spending to overcome the effects of the economic recession has kept the bond market under pressure.

The Bundesbank tried to ease the pressure on the market and to stimulate the economy by repeated cuts in the official lending rates and lowering minimum reserve requirements to provide the banking system with the necessary liquidity to accommodate the financing needs of the public sector and the ailing economy.

Through the Bundesbank's continuous interventions in the bond market, it injected about 7.5 billion DM of liquidity into the market since the start of June. Total bank liquidity has risen to a present volume of 17 billion DM.

This, the Bundesbank said, is ample to cover all the expected credit demand by government agencies and the economy so that a continuation of intervention in the bond market to protect prices and to eliminate the danger of long-term interest rates rising because of strong demand has become unnecessary.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Richfield, Du Pont Eye Joint Venture

Atlantic Richfield and Du Pont are discussing forming a joint venture to design, construct and operate a facility to produce petrochemical raw materials. Each would own 50 per cent of the facility to be built in Texas with a design capacity of about 100,000 barrels of crude oil per day. A Du Pont spokesman said the two companies' investment in the joint venture would exceed $500 million. Du Pont has been saying for some time that it was considering "backward integration," largely because of the Arab oil boycott of 1973 that deprived the company of vital raw materials. A Du Pont spokesman says that 70 per cent of the company's products, including man-made fibers, plastics and elastomer chemical products, are based on raw materials derived from crude oil and natural gas. No estimate was given on how much of Du Pont's raw-material needs the joint-venture facility would satisfy. In 1974, Du Pont purchased about $400 million in energy and $400 million in hydrocarbons, both of which would be produced by the new facility.

U.K. Car Output off 17% This Year

British car production averaged 25,873 units a week in September, up from a weekly average of 19,662 in August and 19,976 in September 1974. But for the first nine months of the year, car output dropped 17 per cent to 949,000 units from 1.13 million units a year earlier. Car production this year is expected to decline to its lowest level since the early 1960s.

Shell Plans Coal Gasification Plant

Deutsche Shell has decided to build a prototype, high-pressure coal-gasification plant in Saarland, West Germany. It is due to come into operation in 1977. The design of the 150-ton-a-day plant will be based on the know-how and experience of Krupp-Koppers and Shell of the Netherlands. The Shell-Koppers process permits virtually complete gasification of almost any coal quality. The demonstration plant will cost about 60 million deutsche marks. The gas it produces is suitable for the making of hydrogen and reduction gas, and in the manufacture of substitute natural gas. It can also be used for the synthesis of such products as ammonia, methanol and hydrocarbons. The process could also be employed in the generation of electric power.

Leyland Warns Italy on Innocenti

British Leyland warns that it may have to liquidate its Innocenti unit if it cannot reach agreement with the Italian government and labor unions on a large cut in its work force.

Leyland says it is "dissatisfied" with government delays on Innocenti's plans to cut its work force by about 1,500 persons from its current level of about 4,500. Unless Innocenti makes real progress in reducing the work force, Leyland will have to liquidate the Italian unit, a spokesman reports. Innocenti is operating at a loss "and we cannot allow this to continue," he says.

In Rome, Percy Plant, president of Innocenti, reaffirmed the company's intention of closing the factory unless its level of production is increased 25 per cent. This increased production, Mr. Plant told a news conference Thursday, has to be achieved with a working force "not superior to 3,000."

French Auto Production Down

French auto production in the first nine months of this year declined 9.4 per cent to 2.32 million units, including 3.09 million private cars, down 7.3 per cent from a year ago. In September alone, however, overall production rose 4.4 per cent to total 297,683 vehicles. Exports during the first nine months amounted to 1.41 million units, slightly down from 1.43 million units in the 1974 period. Imports for the first eight months totalled 264,191 units against 304,906 last year.

Soaring Growth of Imports Cited

OPEC Surplus Seen Falling to $36 Billion

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Morgan Guaranty Trust expects the combined current-account surplus of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to fall to $36 billion this year from $65 billion in 1974 despite the recent 10-per-cent hike in oil prices.

[The current account measures "visible" trade of goods and "invisible" items such as shipping and insurance costs. Most other estimates to date of this year's surplus have the figure closer to $44 billion.]

In the latest edition of its World Financial Markets, the bank said that the surplus is likely to decline even further in 1976 to between $30 billion to $34 billion.

Morgan said its prediction of a sharp fall in the surplus reflects the "very rapid" growth of OPEC imports—estimated at $30 billion this year, a rise of 66 per cent—and the decline in world demand for oil.

Nine of the OPEC nations already have, or will have, current-account deficits by 1978 or 1979, Morgan said adding that only Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates "are likely to maintain sizable surpluses into the next decade."

It projects the peak buildup of OPEC funds will occur in 1978 or 1979 at something less than $200 billion—which Morgan points out is a sharp reduction from its estimate last January of $250 billion.

Of this total buildup, a vast percentage—$130 billion—is likely to be held by the Saudis, Kuwait, Qatar and the UAE, and that "the concept of a total OPEC surplus will become increasingly less meaningful, and analysis should focus on the buildup of funds in these four countries."

Morgan said the decline in the OPEC buildup is reflected in the current accounts of the 10 leading industrialized states, whose 1974 deficit of $11.6 billion is likely to swing into a $16-billion surplus this year, largely attributable to exports to OPEC countries.

However, the bank points out that the deficit of the non-OPEC developing countries is likely to rise to $35 billion this year from $28 billion in 1974. The bank noted that the financing of this short-fall is "occurring with greater ease than expected."

But Morgan warned that the financing situation of the developing countries may be tighter next year because of the uncertainties surrounding the willingness of the international commercial banks to continue funding a large share of their requirements.

Investment in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—OPEC invested a total of $1.2 billion in the United States in July and August, indicating an accelerated rate over the first six months of 1975 when their U.S. investments totaled $2 billion, Assistant Treasury Secretary Gerald Parsky said today.

He attributed the increase to several factors, including a response to interest-rate developments.

Judge Clears Imetal Bid for Copperweld

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 23 (UPI).—U.S. District Court Judge John Miller refused today to issue an order blocking a take-over bid for Copperweld Corp. by Ste Imetal, a Rothschild-owned holding company based in Paris.

The ruling apparently cleared the way for Imetal to complete its tender offer of $42.50 per share for each of Copperweld's 2.5 million shares. The Pittsburgh-based metals manufacturer had asked for an injunction to block the bid.

The $100-million take-over bid has been strongly opposed by company officials, the United Steelworkers of America, and members of Pennsylvania's congressional delegation, including Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott.

Employees from Copperweld plants in Ohio and Pennsylvania have staged protest marches in New York and Washington against the take-over bid.

Copperweld had filed suit against Imetal, charging it with violation of federal anti-trust and securities laws.

Japan Bank Cuts Borrowing Rate

TOKYO, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—The Bank of Japan announced today the fourth cut in its bank rate so far this year, to 6.5 from 7.5 per cent, effective tomorrow.

The rate stood at 7.5 per cent since Aug. 13, when it was cut from 8 per cent. Cuts of 0.5 points were also made in June and April.

Today's cut, originally expected about a month ago, is designed to lower interest rates generally, cutting the interest payment burden of Japanese corporations, and giving a further boost to Japan's economic recovery.

The Bank of Japan said it will ask commercial banks to lower time-deposit rates and lending rates by one percentage point across the board.

The reductions will bring commercial banks' prime rates to 6.75 from 7.75 per cent.

EEC to Urge Controls on Steel Imports

Seeks OECD Talks With Trade Partners

BRUSSELS, Oct. 23 (UPI).—The European Common Market, plagued by a drop in steel production and prices, is to urge its steel-trading partners to restrain their exports, a market spokesman indicated today.

The spokesman said the steel production of the nine member countries was down 25 per cent and prices were down 35 to 45 per cent in May, June and July compared with the same months in 1974.

He said the executive commission has requested an urgent meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to discuss "international action to do what is feasible to improve the situation pending general economic revival."

In the commission's view "concerted self-discipline" should make it possible for the international steel trade to be conducted "at price and quantity levels which do not worsen an already difficult situation," he said.

The spokesman said the EEC's steel situation is worse than that of the United States, where a 27-per-cent drop in output during May, June and July of this year was partly compensated by a price increase ranging from 5 to 10 per cent. Japan's production dropped 12 per cent while prices dropped in some categories of Japanese steel but went up in others.

The Common Market exported 26.2 million tons of steel in 1974 and imported 5.2 million tons—24 per cent from East European countries, 14 per cent from Japan, 13 from Sweden, 12 from Austria and 9 from Spain.

U.S. Steel to Appeal

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 23 (AP-DJ).—U.S. Steel Corp. said today it will appeal against the Treasury Department's decision rejecting the company's "countervailing duty complaints against the subsidization of exports by the governments of the Common Market."

E. B. Speer, chairman, said Congress provided for "judicial review of the decisions of the executive branch in the trade act of 1974."

The Treasury Department ruled steel imports from the Common Market were not being subsidized in violation of U.S. laws.

Bank Appoints Official

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP-DJ).—Keyser Ullmann Holdings Ltd. has appointed Roy Fenton, chief of the Overseas Department of the Bank of England, as a director and chief executive. Keyser Ullmann, a merchant bank, has had to write off more than £100 million over the past two years due to questionable loans to the property sector.

Airlines Drop Talks

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—American Airlines and Pan American World Airways today discontinued consideration of a merger.

Car-Sales Boost Aids N.Y. Stocks

Dow Gains 5.59 In Active Trade

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (IHT).—Powered by a sharp pickup in automobile sales and belief that interest rates were headed lower, the stock market today advanced for the fourth consecutive session.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 5.59 points to 855.16, and advancing issues outnumbered decliners by about 910 to 480.

Volume totaled 17.9 million shares compared with 16.06 million yesterday.

Domestic car sales in mid-October rose 37 per cent above the weak levels of last year to give the nation's auto companies their strongest mid-month performance since May 1974.

The sharp gain was the highest for the industry in more than two years, mainly because sales in the year-earlier period were so depressed.

General Motors' sales rose 43 per cent, Ford Motor posted a 28-per-cent gain, Chrysler was up 33 per cent and American Motors logged a 54-per-cent rise.

Industry analysts said strong sales of 1976 models apparently continued to pace the industry's recovery from a two-year slump.

General Motors, a heavily traded issue, rose 1 to 56 1/4. Ford gained 5/8 to 41 1/2, and Chrysler 5/8 to 10 3/4.

Digital Equipment, which came in with sharply higher earnings, spurted 5 3/8 to 134 3/4.

Shell Oil picked up 1 1/8 to 54 1/8 despite lower quarterly profits.

Libbey-Owens-Ford, which raised the quarterly dividend, rose 1 3/8 to 19 1/2.

Combustion Engineering fell 1 1/4 to 38 7/8. It said it is considering a possible merger with Pollution Control-Walther Inc.

Copperweld climbed 3 to 39 3/4.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in light trading. The Amex index rose 0.07 to 83.59.

Dealers said the Fed was in the market buying Treasury bills outright for its own account during the session, a move which adds permanent reserves to the system.

Bonds closed strong in active trading, as both governments and corporates reversed initial falls to close 1/4 to 3/8 point higher.

Dealers said the market, which opened lower, caught fire after midmorning after the Federal Reserve's move to pump funds into the banking system.

In Chicago, soybean futures declined 11 cents and wheat 6 1/2 cents under fairly active selling pressure on the Board of Trade.

Corn and oats prices were mixed at the close, but soybean meal was down $2 a ton and soybean oil lost about 1/4 cent a pound, or 25 points.

American Maize Products "A" climbed 1 3/4 to 16 1/2 after reporting improved earnings.

Federal funds closed lower in the 5.68-per-cent area following extremely aggressive action by the Federal Reserve to pump funds into the banking system, and Treasury bill yields also closed lower.

Panel Ends Tax Break on Conventions

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP-DJ).—The House Ways and Means Committee voted today to end most tax deductions for attending business conventions abroad.

The committee action was considerably tougher than an earlier measure it approved, which would have limited only the amount of tax write-offs that may be taken for attending foreign conventions.

The latest action would bar tax deductions for conventions held outside North America unless certain conditions are met. These include requirements that it would be "more appropriate" to hold the convention outside this continent, or that a sizable number of members of the group live abroad. The Internal Revenue Service would make such determinations.

It was generally agreed, however, that the latest action would eliminate the vast majority of business conventions held outside North America. Professional and business groups, such as local medical associations, have been increasingly holding their sessions abroad.

Conventions held in North America, including Canada, Mexico and the Caribbean islands, would not be affected by the latest action.

The committee also decided to permit government employees living abroad to continue to escape U.S. taxation on the expense allowances they receive.

FTC to Pursue Anti-Trust Case

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (UPI).—The Federal Trade Commission today refused to drop its anti-trust case charging America's eight largest oil companies with an alleged refinery monopoly.

By a 3-1 vote the commission turned down a recommendation made yesterday by the administrative law judge assigned to the case that the agency dismiss the matter and concentrate instead on a more general investigation of the energy crisis.

Two Major Wall St. Firms Agree in Principle to Merge

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP-DJ).—In one of the largest Wall Street consolidations on record, Smith, Barney & Co., a major investment banking and underwriting firm, and retail-oriented Harris, Upham & Co. agreed in principle today to merge their operations.

The plan, subject to approval from regulatory authorities as well as the shareholders of both firms, calls for a consolidation at the end of the year. The new firm's name would be Smith, Barney, Harris, Upham & Co.

Smith, Barney chairman Robert Powers would become chief executive of the new firm; William Grant, president of Smith, Barney would become vice-chairman; Henry Harris jr., president of Harris, Upham, would become president.

Smith, Barney, which has 19 offices here and overseas, specializes in corporate and municipal financing, institutional brokerage, securities research, block trading and asset management.

Harris, Upham is primarily engaged in securities brokerage for individual investors with 65 branch offices in 26 states and an office in Zurich.

Smith, Barney's first-half earnings this year exceeded $3 million, sources said, after a $1-million loss for all of 1974. Harris, Upham closed its fiscal year Aug. 31 with a profit following a loss the previous year. Specific figures weren't available.

Although neither house seems to be under immediate pressure to seek a partner, apparently both recognize certain realities that have been thrust upon Wall Street as a result of rate competition.

A firm such as Smith, Barney, which derives much of its business from institutional brokerage, is confronted over the long term with the prospect that banks, investment companies and pension funds will continue to pay smaller brokerage fees per order than under the old fixed-fee system that was abandoned May 1. Since then, the industry has seen institutional rates decline an average 30 per cent from the old level.

Linking with a firm such as Harris, Upham indicates that Smith, Barney is attempting, among other things, to bolster its distribution system so it can remain competitive in underwritings.

Harris, Upham, as with many firms catering primarily to individual investors, has been faring relatively well under competitive fees because individuals cannot force rates down. However, retail firms are beginning to compete with one another in offering customer services. Thus, a link with an investment banking and underwriting house would give Harris, Upham additional research capabilities and an added flow of stock offerings to sell.

Burns Opposes U.S. Aid for N.Y.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns said today he still opposes federal aid to help New York City out of its financial crisis, even though he recognizes the damaging effect a default by New York would have on the U.S. economy.

"And while I take a more serious view of the potential economic consequences of a New York default than I did three months ago or even three weeks ago, I am not ready to recommend to the Congress that financial assistance to New York is required in the nation's interest," Mr. Burns said in a statement to the House Banking Committee.

Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

Alcan Aluminium

Third Quarter	1975	1974*
Revenue	565.6	627.9
Profits	4.9	26.2
Per Share	0.14	1.05
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,680.2	1,799.4
Profits	26.8	117.8
Per Share	0.77	3.42

*1974 results restated to reflect change to LIFO accounting system.

Amerada Hess

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	764.5	855.7
Profits	28.93	38.20
Per Share	0.75	0.99
Nine Months		
Revenue	2,334.5	2,799.4
Profits	90.06	134.05
Per Share	2.34	3.48

1975 net restated for stock dividend.

American Broadcasting

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	234.7	225.3
Profits	384.0	11.38
Per Share	0.02	0.68
Nine Months		
Revenue	742.9	687.6
Profits	21.05	38.85
Per Share	1.22	2.31

American Standard

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	383.40	396.70
Profits	10.50	7.60
Per Share	0.60	0.44
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,216.80	1,226.80
Profits	29.00	27.80
Per Share	1.65	1.59

1974 figures restated to reflect change to LIFO accounting system.

AMF

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	238.3	316.5
Profits	6.3	1.3
Per Share	0.34	0.07
Nine Months		
Revenue	746.2	746.6
Profits	25.0	13.9
Per Share	1.33	0.74

Anaconda

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	289.6	435.5
Profits	loss 6.58	prof. 31.5
Per Share	loss 0.29	prof. 1.43
Nine Months		
Revenue	793.3	1,328.0
Profits	loss 29.46	prof. 92.59
Per Share	loss 1.33	prof. 4.19

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.

Ashland Oil

Third Quarter	1975	1974*
Revenue	1,100.0	1,100.0
Profits	38.0	33.8
Per Share	1.44	1.26
Nine Months		
Revenue	3,900.0	3,500.0
Profits	119.4	110.1
Per Share	4.42	4.18

*1974-1975 figures restated to reflect accounting change.

Consolidated Foods

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	662.1	627.5
Profits	18.96	19.57
Per Share	0.63	0.66

Consumers Power

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	270.31	233.43
Profits	22.85	12.72
Per Share	0.55	0.23
Share Dil.	0.53	0.23
Year		
Revenue	1,320.16	977.36
Profits	88.57	85.22
Per Share	2.25	2.35
Share Dil.	2.18	2.32

Eastern Airlines

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	388.2	401.64
Profits	loss 21.4	prof. 6.40
Per Share	—	0.39
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,197.0	1,156.0
Profits	loss 20.69	prof. 18.8
Per Share	—	0.96

Exxon

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	12,220.0	11,040.0
Profits	550	800
Per Share	2.46	3.58
Nine Months		
Revenue	35,871.0	33,274.0
Profits	1,675.0	2,380.0
Per Share	7.49	10.19

Kroger

Nine Months	1975	1974
Revenue	3,988.9	3,635.7
Profits	24.48	30.66
Per Share	1.81	2.27

Lykes Youngstown

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	368.2	504.5
Profits	5.30	43.74
Per Share	0.32	4.50
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,188.0	1,344.0
Profits	36.85	95.02
Per Share	3.82	8.33

Marathon Oil

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	780.4	783.4
Profits	33.5	46.7
Per Share	1.12	1.62
Nine Months		
Revenue	2,312.9	2,345.3
Profits	86.3	129.6
Per Share	2.89	4.32

1975 First and second quarters restated for accounting change on intangible development.

NL Industries

Nine Months	1975	1974
Revenue	954.14	1,236.14
Profits	32.98	64.70
Per Share	1.37	2.68

Olin

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	309.35	320.94
Profits	14.86	12.21
Per Share	1.26	1.04
Nine Months		
Revenue	941.28	975.60
Profits	51.08	52.98
Per Share	4.34	4.51

Pacific Gas & Electric

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	525.1	436.0
Profits	45.65	52.24
Per Share	0.57	0.82
Nine Months		
Revenue	2,048.3	1,663.3
Profits	202.70	226.53
Per Share	2.76	3.48

Pan Am. World Airways

Nine Months	1975	1974
Revenue	1,216.3	1,159.2
Profits	loss 12.9	loss 33.3
Per Share	loss 0.31	loss 0.81

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Floating Rate Notes due 1979/90

HILL SAMUEL & CO. LIMITED

AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V. — BANQUE EUROPEENNE DE CREDIT (BEC)

DRESDNER BANK A.G. London Branch — KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE — WELLS FARGO LIMITED

Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur — Banco Español de Crédito — The Fidelity Bank — Midland Bank Limited

Agent Bank

HILL SAMUEL & CO. LIMITED

October 1975

New York Stock Exchange Trading, Oct. 23

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
47¾	33¼	ACF In 2.60	8	9	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	7	AcmeClv .50	5	5	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
4¼	1¾	AdmDg .04e	8	5	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
11	7¾	AdmEx .77e		104	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
6¾	3⅛	Adms Millis		9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅝	3¼	Addressog	14	719	8⅞	8	8¼	+ ⅛
10	7⅛	Advinv .24e		16	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
29¾	17¼	AetnaLf 1.08	12	471	22⅞	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅝
12	6⅝	Ahmans .20	6	21	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Aileen Inc	11	23	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
79¼	44¾	AirPrd .20b	17	241	68½	66⅝	68	+1⅛
13¾	4⅝	AirbnFrt .50	9	18	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	10½	Aircoinc 1	5	116	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1	AJ Industris	5	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅝	10½	Alcizona 1.20		79	17	16¾	16⅝	— ⅝
14½	7⅝	Ala Gas 1.28	7	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
84½	69½	AlaP pf8.28		z690	77	76½	76½	
17⅝	9	Alaska Intrs	8	24	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	AlberloC .36	16	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
22½	12¾	Albertsn .60	11	27	23	22½	22½	+ ⅛
26⅝	18⅝	AlcanAlu .80	18	1412	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅝
14⅝	7½	AlcoStd .56	5	52	14¼	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
29	19¾	AlconLb .24	24	59	24	23¼	24	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅛	Alexdra .16e	7	100	6⅝	6⅛	6½	
4⅛	1⅝	AllsnMt .48e		19	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅞	AllegCp .45e	6	22	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
25⅝	20⅝	AlgLud 1.80	3	18	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ½
35⅝	31⅝	AlgLud pf 3		7	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	— ⅛
18⅞	12⅞	AllePw 1.52	9	100	17⅞	17	17¼	
11⅞	4⅛	AllenGrp .40	14	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—
42	27	AlldCh 1.80	9	56	34⅝	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	8⅝	AlldMnt .60	7	7	11½	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
45⅝	15⅞	AlldStr 1.60	10	570	46¾	45	46¼	+1⅝
4	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		19	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
92¼	6⅝	AllisChal .26	6	163	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
12½	6⅝	AlphaP .36p	8	24	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
50¼	27¼	Alcoa 1.34	14	371	37⅛	36¼	36⅝	— ⅛
46⅝	25¾	AmalgSug 3	2	6	34	33½	34	+ ½
56¼	28⅝	Amax 1.75	10	100	47⅞	47⅛	47⅛	— ½
105½	77	Amax pf5.25		2	115¾	115¾	115¾	+ ¾
15	6	AMBAC .60	6	86	13½	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Amcord 20	5	14	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
18⅞	13¾	Amerce 1.20	6	11	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅛
33½	26½	Amrc pf2.60		3	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅛
23⅞	15⅛	A Hess .30b	4	259	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+ ¾
57¾	42	A Hes pf3.50		31	46⅝	45½	45⅞	+ ¾
22	7⅝	AAirFilt .48	11	16	18⅞	18	18⅛	— ⅛
10½	5⅛	Am Airfin		334	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	3⅝	A Baker .40	31	15	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ¼
43⅝	30½	A Brnds 2.60	7	74	36⅝	36½	36⅝	
27⅝	19⅝	AmBdcst .80	9	199	22	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅝
10⅝	6	AmBldM .36	8	5	10¼	10½	10⅛	+ ⅛
34½	28	A Can 2.20a	7	101	29⅞	28⅝	29⅞	+ ⅝
23¼	18¼	A Can pf1.75		8	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
3⅝	1	AmCan Mtg		31	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
19¼	13¼	A Chain 1.20	6	29	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅝
30⅝	20⅛	A Cyan 1.50	8	764	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅝
13	6¼	AmDist .72p		4	7½	7½	7½	
29½	19½	ADistTel .56	11	57	22¼	21⅞	22½	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	AmDualVt		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13	11	ADul pf.84a		3	12⅝	10⅝	12⅝	
21	14⅝	AmElPw 2	10	445	21	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
12¼	3⅝	AFamily .28	6	21	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
6	2⅝	AmFin .10p		11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
14¼	8	AmF pf.75p		290	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
24¾	20⅝	AGIBd 1.96e		30	23⅝	23⅝	23½	— ⅛
17⅛	14⅝	AGenCv 1.32		8	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
10⅝	9	A Gnlns .60	6	73	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
22½	17⅝	A Gin pf1.80		11	21⅝	21	21⅛	+ ⅝
16½	8⅝	AmHoist .70	5	98	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅝
43⅛	27¾	A Home .92	33	519	36	35⅝	36	
191½	128	A Home pf 2		2	160¾	160¾	160¾	+ ¾
38½	25⅝	AmHosp .30	25	408	34⅝	32⅝	34⅝	+1⅝
5	1⅝	Am Invest		147	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7¼	3⅛	A Medicl .12	8	35	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7¼	1⅝	A Medicorp	6	105	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Am Motors		878	6⅝	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
38⅝	29⅝	ANatG 2.54b	7	714	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Am Seating	5	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	AmShip .68b		15	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
16½	8¼	AmStand .80	6	64	14½	14¼	14⅝	
55	41⅝	A Std pf4.75		6	51	50⅝	51	+ ⅛
9⅝	6	AmSterll .30	11	185	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
30	24⅝	AmStrs 1.60	7	38	30	29½	29⅞	+ ⅛
52	44⅝	AmT&T 3.40	10	1452	50	49⅝	50	+ ⅛
56¾	49	AmT&T pf 4		39	54	53⅝	54	+ ⅛
45⅛	48½	ATT pfB3.74		85	44⅝	44⅛	44½	
46	39⅛	ATT pfA3.64		118	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	8⅛	AWatWk .64	4	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
16½	14	AW4.1pf 1.48		z30	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅛
20⅝	8½	Ameron 1	4	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	AmetD .16e	4	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
21⅝	10⅝	Ametek 1	9	67	20½	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅝
22	9⅝	AMF In 1.24	12	119	19⅞	18½	18⅞	— ⅛
22	14⅝	Amfac Inc 1	3	33	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
48⅞	23¼	AMP Inc .37	33	231	28¼	27	27½	+ ⅝
14⅛	6⅝	Ampco .40a	3	18	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅝
7⅝	2⅝	Ampex Corp	18	107	5⅝	5½	5½	
4⅝	1⅝	Amrep Corp		24	2⅛	2	2	
38⅛	25½	Amstar 2.40	4	75	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
52	36	Amst pf2.65		2	51	51	51	— 1
8⅝	7½	Amstr pf.68		4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
70⅛	35¼	Amsted 3.60	5	3	59	58⅝	59	— ⅛
8¼	5⅝	Amtel .32	4	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
20¾	13½	Anacond .60	5	206	16½	16	16¼	+ ⅛
24½	14	AnchrH 1.20	9	39	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
37	20¼	AndCly 1.20	7	86	35⅝	35	35⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4½	Angelica .12	8	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
22⅛	12	AnsulCo .53t	3	85	12	10⅞	11	— 1
15	9⅛	Apache .58	9	2	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
23	9½	ApcoOil .491	10	18	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
4⅛	11-16	Apeco Corp		24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13	9⅝	APL Cp .60	5	51	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
79	72	ApPw pf8.12		z50	73	73	73	+1⅝
4	1⅛	Applfd Mag		2	3½	3⅝	3⅝	
56⅝	36	ARA Sv 1.06	13	23	48⅛	47	48⅛	— ⅝
11⅛	6⅝	ArcataN .36	5	59	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
40⅛	16½	ArchrD .25b	17	397	41⅛	40⅝	40⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Arctic Entr		30	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2¼	Arlstar		36	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	11⅞	ArizPSv 1.36	7	185	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	ArkBest .35r		15	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	20⅝	ArkLGs 1.70	7	61	27½	27¼	27½	+ ½
22½	21½	ArkLaGs wi		1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
4	1⅝	Arlen Rlty D		4	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
34	23	Armco 1.60a	6	65	27½	27⅛	27⅝	
30¼	23⅝	Arm pf2.10		14	27	27	27	+ ⅝
53	43¼	Armr pf4.75		z100	45	45	45	
28	17¼	ArmstCk .80	30	285	24⅝	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
17⅝	10½	Armst Rub	18	48	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
8½	5⅝	Arvin .22t	18	88	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
47⅝	29	ASA Ltd .80		218	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	18¼	Asarco .60	6	151	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	16½	AshlOil 1.50	4	229	19⅞	18⅝	19⅝	+ 1
46	35¼	AshlO pf2.40		2	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅛
33⅝	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	14	112	34	32⅝	33⅝	+ ⅝
25⅝	17¾	AsdSpg 1.40	6	3	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	5¼	Athlone .40	5	35	7⅝	7⅝	7½	
5⅝	1⅝	Atlco 1.50e		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	16⅝	AtlCyEl 1.54	7	25	18⅝	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
110	75¼	AtlRich 2.50	15	289	100⅛	99¼	100½	+1¼
185⅝	109	AtlRich pf 3		1	149	149	149	+1½
73¼	52	AtlRc pf2.80		31	66½	66	66⅛	+ ½
5⅝	1⅝	Atlas Corp	25	33	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅛	3⅝	ATOinc 2.8	5	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
65	27¼	AutData .40	28	73	59½	58½	59	— ⅝
6	1⅝	Autmin .05e	6	73	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Avco Corp		222	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
1½	⅝	Avco Cp wt		55	⅝	13-16	13-16	
25⅝	9⅝	AvcoCp pf		51	26½	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅝
38⅛	19	AveryPd .30	32	19	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	Avis Inc	9	20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	AvnetInc .40	4	71	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
51¼	27⅝	AvonPd 1.48	22	864	43½	41⅝	42⅝	+1⅝
34⅝	12⅝	AztecOG .20	20	16	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	— ⅛
		B						
27⅝	18½	BabckW .80	6	36	19¼	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅝
7⅝	3	Bache .30e	4	43	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	BakerIn .20	10	240	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
58⅝	32	BakerOil .42	18	125	52⅝	51½	52	+ ⅝
11⅝	6⅝	BaldDH .60	5	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	14⅝	Ball Cp .70	6	18	18	18	18	
21⅝	9⅛	BallyMf .02e	6	26	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
25⅝	15½	BalGE 1.96	7	241	21⅛	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
18⅝	14⅝	BanCal 1.34	9	18	15⅝	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
41⅛	28⅝	Bandag Inc	18	40	25⅝	25⅛	25½	
6	2⅝	Bangr Punt		50	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	— ⅛
10	9	BangP pf 2		9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
34	24⅝	BkofNY 2.20	5	16	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅝
13¼	9⅝	Bk of Va .88	5	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
42	28⅝	BankTr 3	4	156	30⅝	30	30⅝	
25½	23⅝	BnkT pf2.50		36	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	18⅝	BarbOil 1.60		2	29	29	29	+ ⅛
18⅝	10½	BardCR .20	18	55	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Basicinc .60	3	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
21⅝	14½	BatesMf .80	3	77	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅛
39½	21⅝	BauschL .60	14	155	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅛
51⅝	31½	BaxtLab .19	30	372	42⅝	40⅝	41⅝	+ 1
18	14½	BaySIG 1.80	5	10	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	BaylcCis .24	22	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
24⅝	14⅝	Bearing .40	9	14	19½	19	19⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	14⅝	BeatFds .76	13	571	22⅝	21⅞	22⅛	— ⅛
39½	17⅝	Beckmn .50	14	31	39⅝	39	39⅝	+ ⅝
37⅝	28	BectDick .40	19	72	35⅛	34½	34⅞	+ ⅝
14⅝	6⅝	BeechA .75b	6	127	13⅝	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	viBeech Crk		z100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
31	13½	Beker .28	3	326	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅝
22	11⅝	BelcoP .35e	3	25	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
17	12⅝	Belden 1.20	8	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
8⅝	5⅛	BeldHe .30b	11	15	7⅛	6½	7⅛	+ ⅝
22⅝	10⅛	Bell How .24	8	61	17⅝	17	17⅛	+ ⅝
18	12⅝	BemisCo 1b	6	15	13½	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
45⅝	21⅝	Bendix 2	9	159	45⅝	44⅝	45	+ ⅝
67	36	Bendix Pf 3		1	67⅝	66½	67⅛	+ ½
21⅝	14⅝	BenflCp 1.25	6	91	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅝
52	37½	Benef pf4.50		z40	45⅛	44⅝	44⅝	— 1
51⅝	38	Benef pf4.30		26	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+1¼
27½	21½	Bnfl 5pf 2.50		z90	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	BengtB .07e	6	51	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
5	2⅛	Berkey Pho		40	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13⅛	2⅝	Best Prod	19	413	13⅛	12	13⅛	+1⅛
40¼	24¾	BethStl 2a	4	172	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	+ ⅛
63	36	BigThre .48	21	134	61⅛	59¾	61⅛	+1⅛
36⅝	20⅝	BlackDr .40	29	213	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅝
6⅝	3⅝	BlairJhn .32	103	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
16	10⅝	BlissLaa 1b	5	29	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
16½	10⅝	BlockHR .80	18	359	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅝
34⅝	22⅛	BlueBell .80	10	42	34⅝	33⅝	34⅛	— ⅛
4	1⅝	Bobbie Brks		11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
51⅝	19⅝	Boeing .80	8	160	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	10½	BoiseCas .65	10	102	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
22	15⅝	BkMont 1.60	6	4	20¼	20⅛	20⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	20⅝	Borden 1.30	10	454	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ ⅝
19⅝	13⅛	BorWar 1.35	10	41	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ½
3⅝	1⅝	Bormans	5	14	2½	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	15½	BosEd 2.44	8	35	22½	22⅛	22⅝	
10⅝	9⅝	BosE pf1.17		48	10½	10⅝	10½	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Braniff .20e	6	117	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
50⅝	36½	BriggsS 1.60	10	27	48⅝	48	48	
69⅝	49½	BristMy 1.60	16	338	69⅝	68⅝	69⅝	+ ⅝
46	33	BristM pf 2		4	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅝
12⅛	4½	BritPet .39e	5	123	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
24⅝	12⅝	Brkwy Gls 1	7	70	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
17	11⅝	BklyUG 1.72	7	25	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	9⅛	Brown Co	3	8	9½	9½	9½	
19⅝	13⅝	BwnGp 1.30	10	49	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	BwnShrp .20	9	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅛	5	BrwnFer .20	13	42	6	5⅝	5⅝	
15⅝	9	Brunswk .40	9	649	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅝
16	9⅛	BrushW .40	7	12	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
7	1⅝	BT Mtg .90e		12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
51⅝	28	BucyErie 1	15	170	44½	43⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	BuddCo .60	9	29	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Budget Ind		6	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅛
27⅛	12	BuffFor 1.20	5	31	21½	20⅝	21½	+ ½
9⅝	4⅝	BulovaW .20	78	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
22⅝	18⅛	BunkHil 1.86		7	20	20	20	
8	3⅛	BunkrR .20p		13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅝	7⅝	Bunkr pf1.50		4	12⅝	12	12	
28⅝	14⅝	Burlind 1.20	18	95	26⅝	25	25⅝	— ½
42⅝	28⅝	BurlNo .85p	12	225	32⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	6½	BurlNo pf.55		12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
32	11⅛	Burndy .82	9	9	26½	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
110⅝	61⅝	Burrghs .60	22	644	87⅝	86½	87⅝	— ⅝
		C						
5½	2⅛	CabCab For		10	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
20⅝	15⅝	Cabot Cp .92		8	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Cadence Ind		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Caesars Wrl	5	13	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Cal Finanl	96	37	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16⅝	13⅝	CalP Ut 1.52	7	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	7½	Callahn .30r	12	48	14⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Camm Brn		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
36⅝	19⅝	CamRL .60a	13	40	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
34	27⅝	CamSp 1.24	11	37	31⅝	30⅝	31	+ ⅛
54½	32	CanSouRy 3	6	z20	41	41	41	— 1
17⅛	12⅝	CdnPac .86e	6	42	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	CanalR 1.10	7	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
43½	22	CapCit Com	14	51	42⅝	41⅝	42	— ⅛
28⅝	19	Cap Hold .34	14	79	24⅝	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
3⅝	⅝	Caplt Mtg		38	⅝	⅝	⅝	+1-16
47⅝	28⅝	Carbor 1.70	6	10	43⅝	43½	43⅝	
14⅝	9⅝	Carlisle .88	6	5	10⅝	10½	10⅝	—
66	53⅝	CaroC&Oh 5		z50	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	—
7⅝	4⅝	CaroFrg .20		4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	11	CaroPw 1.60	7	93	18⅝	17⅝	18	— ⅛
26½	24½	CarP pf2.67		13	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	15⅝	CarTec 1.60	4	18	20½	20⅝	20½	
13½	6⅝	CarrCp .52	22	236	9	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	10	CarrGn .90e		15	11½	11⅝	11½	
25	13⅝	Cart Hwl .80	12	32	21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅛
42½	24⅝	CartHw pf 2		3	37⅝	37	37⅝	+ ⅝
10½	6⅛	CartWall .40	6	33	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6½	CascNGs .92	8	18	8½	8⅝	8½	—
17½	13⅝	CastlCk .80b	5	43	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
75⅝	48	CaterpTra 2	11	1033	73⅝	72⅝	73⅝	— ⅛
54	28⅝	CBS 1.46	12	433	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅝	CCI Corp		79	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
18⅝	11⅜	Ceco Cp 1.15	4	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
46½	25⅝	Celanse 2.80	24	298	45⅝	44⅝	45⅝	+2⅝
51⅝	41	Celn pfA4.50		2	48	48	48	
11½	5	Centex .12	27	98	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	12½	CenHud 1.72	7	16	17⅝	16⅝	17	
17⅝	11⅛	CenIlLt 1.60	9	89	16⅝	17	17⅛	+ ⅝
48	42⅝	CnILt pf4.50		z50	46	46	46	+ 1
29½	25⅛	CnILt pf2.87		z150	27	27	27	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	CentlPS 1.20	8	111	13½	13⅝	13½	
20⅝	14⅝	CenLaE 1.28	7	36	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
15	10⅝	CeMPw 1.34	10	31	13½	13⅝	13⅝	
18⅝	13⅝	CenSoWn 1.16	10	41	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
16	10	CenSoya .60	2	93	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	16½	CenTel 1.20	9	123	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
25	6½	Centrn Data	12	57	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	11⅝	Centrn 1.20		18	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
13½	6⅝	Cert-teed .60	15	31	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	11⅝	CessnaAir	7	255	9⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	10½	Champint 1	8	215	15⅝	14⅝	15½	
62	46	Chml pf5.50		z240	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	
19⅝	12⅝	Chml pf1.20		136	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
14	9	ChamSp .60	9	165	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
6½	4⅝	CharCo .02h	4	322	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅝
27½	18⅝	Chartr NY 2	4	40	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅝
9⅛	6⅝	ChaseFd .60		38	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	24⅝	ChaseM 2.20	4	365	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅝
8⅝	2	ChasT 1.73e		203	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
7½	5⅛	Chelsea .40	21	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
45⅝	22½	Chemin 1.10	4	48	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
43⅝	28⅝	ChmNY 2.88	4	102	32	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
38	28	CheVa 1.60a	6	5	32⅝	31⅝	32⅝	
67	37⅝	Chesbg 1.36	21	109	60½	60	60⅝	+ ½
37⅝	26	Chessie 2.10	10	203	35⅝	35	35⅝	
16⅝	10⅝	ChiEastl .65	5	13	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅝
11⅛	4	ChiMilw Cp		51	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
15	9	Chi Milw pf		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
31½	23⅝	ChiPneuT 2	7	208	28½	28⅛	28⅛	+ ½
4⅝	2⅛	ChkFull .19t		21	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Chris Craft		23	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14½	5½	ChCft cvpf		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5	ChrsCft pf 1		2	8½	8½	8½	— ⅝
13	8⅝	Chromal .78	5	44	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
14½	7⅝	Chrysler		987	11	10	10⅝	+ ⅝
2⅝	⅛	Chrysler wt		53	⅝	11-16	⅝	+1-16
3⅛	1	CI Mtg Gp		4	1	1	1	
4⅝	2½	CI Rlt Inv		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
21½	18⅝	CinBell 1.60	7	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
18½	14⅝	CinnGE 1.64	9	218	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
104⅝	94⅝	CinG pf9.28		z210	99	98½	99	+ 2
84	75	CinG pf7.44		z10	77	77	77	+ ½
25½	16⅝	CinMila 1.40	7	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
37½	27	CIT Fin 2.20	7	50	31⅛	30½	31⅛	+ ⅛
39	24⅝	Citicorp .88	10	1149	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
58½	36⅛	CitiesSv 2.40	8	65	44	43⅝	44	+ ⅛
6	1½	CitzSR 1.17e		38	1⅝	1½	1½	
4⅝	1⅝	Citizns Mtg		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅛	4⅝	CityInvst .66	17	45	7	6⅝	7	
19½	11⅝	CityIn pf B2		15	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	City Strs		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
34⅛	22⅝	ClarkE 1.60	7	244	27⅝	27⅛	27½	+ ⅛
14½	7⅝	ClarkOil .50		16	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
7	2⅝	CLC Am .24	5	111	5⅛	4⅝	5	+ ⅝
103½	66½	ClvClif 2.60a	9	1	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	
28⅝	23⅝	ClvElIll 2.48	7	57	26⅝	26½	26⅝	— ⅝
115⅝	106½	ClevEl pf 12		z10	111	111	111	+ 1
13½	6⅝	CloroxCo .52	11	834	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
8	3⅝	CluetPea .30		58	7	6⅝	6⅝	
11⅝	7⅝	CluettP pf 1		1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	CMIInv Cp		78	9⅛	8⅝	9	
7⅝	2⅝	CNA Finl		71	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅝	CNA pfA1.10		4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
12	9½	CNAI 1.08a		38	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	½	CNA Larw		27	⅝	11-16	11-16	— ⅛
17⅝	4	CNAL pf2.10		7	5	5	5	
11⅝	5⅝	CoastSt Gas	3	273	8	7⅝	7⅝	
20⅝	15⅝	CstSG pf1.83		2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
17½	11⅝	CstSG pf1.19		3	14½	14⅝	14½	
93½	53⅛	CocaCol 2.30	24	195	85	83⅝	84⅝	+1⅝
9⅝	4⅝	CocaBtlg .48	15	203	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ½
14	6½	ColdwBk .36	12	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Coleco Ind		78	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
34⅞	22	ColgPal .76	15	524	29½	27⅝	28⅝	— ⅝
18½	4⅛	CollinAik .40	27	173	18⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅝
5⅝	2⅛	Collins Fd	26	23	5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
41⅞	24⅝	ColPenn .40	13	16	32	31¼	32	+ 1
22⅝	15½	ColonlSt 1.25	6	16	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅝
35⅝	23⅛	ColtInd 2	3	105	26½	26⅛	26⅝	+ ½
54½	41½	Colt pf4.25		2	47	47	47	
28⅛	22	ColGas 2.06	7	85	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
56⅛	49⅝	ColGs pf5.62		9	54⅝	54	54⅝	
54⅝	50⅝	ColGs pf5.48		28	53	52⅝	53	+ ⅝
9⅝	2⅝	Colum Pict	9	105	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
22⅛	12⅝	ColuSOh 2	6	77	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
5	1⅛	Colwel Mtg		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
15⅝	5	Combd Com	5	19	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
57⅝	25⅝	CombE 1.90	10	117	40⅝	38⅝	38⅝	—1⅛
29⅝	22⅝	ComwE 2.30	18	465	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅝
4⅝	7⅝	ComEdA wt		13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅝	ComEdB wt		3	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
90	78	ComE pf8.40		1	87	87	87	+ 1
30⅛	25⅝	ComE pf2.87		47	29	28⅝	28⅝	+ ½
23¼	19	ComwE pf 2		2	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
22⅛	17⅝	ComE pf1.90		17	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅝
19⅝	16½	ComE pf1.42		17	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	5⅛	ComwO .22t		65	9	8⅝	9	
22	13⅛	ComO pf1.72		3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	9⅛	Compugrp	8	27	24½	23⅝	24½	+ ⅝
6⅝	1⅝	Comput Sci	12	34	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
46½	28⅝	Comsat 1	8	41	37	36⅝	37	
9⅛	3⅛	ConAgra	8	13	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
32⅛	15⅝	ConeM 1.28a	7	358	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝	+ ⅝
13⅝	4½	Congolm .40		283	12	11⅝	11⅝	
16⅝	10⅝	ConnM 1.60	9	15	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	10⅝	Conrac .70	10	187	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
14½	7½	ConEd 1.10e	4	347	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅝
60⅛	41½	ConEd pf 6		6	51	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
46⅝	36½	ConEd pf 5		5	42	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
43½	31½	CnE pfC4.65		z50	39	39	39	+ ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	ConFds 1.35	70	381	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅝
56⅝	43⅝	ConF pf4.50		4	54⅝	54	54⅝	+ ⅛
18	9⅝	ConFrgt .70	14	39	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
27	21⅝	ConNGs 2.18	7	44	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
106½	103	CnG pf 10.96		z1680	104½	104½	104½	
14⅝	9⅝	ConsuPow 2	18	79	18⅛	18⅝	18⅝	—
69⅝	55	CnPw pf7.76		z180	65½	65½	65½	+ ½
88	51⅝	CnPw pf7.45		z220	62½	62½	62½	+ 1
76	49	ConPow pf 6		5	73	72⅝	72⅝	— ⅝
68	51⅝	CnPw pf5.50		18	58⅝	58⅝	58½	— ½
46½	34⅝	CnPw pf4.52		z40	43	41½	43	+1½
42⅛	31⅝	CnPw pf4.50		z90	40	40	40	
6⅝	3⅝	Cont Air Lin	23	27	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
28⅝	22⅝	ConCan 1.80	8	169	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
9½	6	ContCop .30	3	17	6⅝	6	6	— ⅛
43	32⅝	ContCp 2.40	11	82	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
49⅛	38⅝	CtIL pfA2.50		5	44	44	44	+ ⅛
47	35⅝	CtIC f82.50		5	44	43½	44	— ⅛
46½	26⅝	ConIL 2.20	6	31	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	ConlIIP 1.20e		72	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Contll Rlty		11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
75	40⅝	ContOil 2	9	864	67⅝	65⅝	66	— ⅝
14⅝	10	ContTele	9	264	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
23½	10⅝	Control Dat	19	487	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
45	35⅝	CnDt pf4.0		z430	41⅝	40⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
29	19⅝	Conwood 2		1	27½	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	CookUn .20t		17	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
58½	23⅝	CooplInd 1.44	9	43	52⅝	51	52⅛	+1⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Cooper Lab		21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅛	5⅛	CorCVTR .60	10	15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
14½	7½	Copelnd .60	11	7	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
38⅝	19½	Copprg .37e			23	23	23	— 1
42⅛	19⅝	Coppw 2.40b	5	358	40	37⅝	39⅝	+ 2
3	⅝	Cordura C		44	1½	1⅛	1½	
55⅝	28⅝	CornG 1.2a	38	117	41⅝	40½	41⅝	+ ⅛
9	4⅛	CowlesC .40	6	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
26⅝	10⅛	CoxBdct .48	12	51	25½	24⅝	25½	+ ⅝
53⅛	33⅝	CPC Int 2.1	10	187	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	+ ⅝
52½	28½	CraneCo 1	4	34	47	46⅝	47	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	CredfF .24	19	5	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	14⅝	CrockN 1.66	7	105	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+ ⅝
38	33	CrocN f3wl		14	37	36⅝	37	
11⅝	7	CrompK .80	6	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
22½	12½	CrouHin .80	8	8	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	
56⅝	46⅝	CroHi pf2.35		1	55	55	55	— ⅛
23⅝	14⅛	Crown Cork	9	25	20⅝	20	20	— ⅛
40⅝	24⅝	CrwZel 1.80	10	90	37⅝	36½	37⅝	+1⅛
19⅝	7⅝	CTS Cp .50	9	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	5½	C.Ilgan .40	6	37	8½	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
25½	15⅛	CumEr 1a	8	18	19½	19	19	— ⅝
90	75	Cum pf7.50		z100	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
6½	3⅝	CunnDrg .20	9	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
12	9⅝	CurInc 1.60a		14	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
15⅝	5½	CurtisWr .40	8	77	13⅝	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	15⅛	CurtisWr A 2		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
33½	18	CutlerH 1.60	7	21	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅝
24⅝	16⅝	CyclopsCp 1	6	5	16½	16⅛	16½	
31⅝	22	Cyprus .40	6	31	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
		D						
17½	7⅛	Damon .40	11	390	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	DanRiv .10e		80	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅝
34⅛	15½	DanaCo .44	8	107	34	33½	34	+ ⅝
27½	18½	DartInd .64	10	105	29⅛	28⅝	29	+ ⅝
33⅝	28⅛	DartInd pf 2		34	34	33	34	+1⅛
39	8⅝	Data Genl	26	273	38⅝	37⅝	38⅝	+ ⅝
14⅝	9⅛	DaycoCp .50	5	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
25⅝	6⅛	DaytHud .70	14	312	27	25⅝	26⅝	+ 1
17½	12	DaytPL 1.66	8	59	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
111	102	DPL pf 12.50		z1030	110	109	110	+ 1
7⅛	5⅛	DeanW .30e	4	36	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
50⅝	34½	Deere 1.80	8	348	48⅝	47⅝	48⅝	+ ⅝
13⅝	5	DelmaP .2f	7	185	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
27⅝	20⅝	DelMP .40	6	76	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
41⅝	25⅝	DeltaAir .60	13	164	32⅝	31⅝	32	— 1
5⅝	1⅝	Deltec Intl		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5	2⅝	Deltona Crp		12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
19⅝	12⅝	DennMfg 1	6	60	18	17⅝	18	+1⅛
19⅝	6⅝	Dennys .32a	14	135	19½	19	19⅝	+ ⅝
39⅛	3	Dentsply .80	17	65	31	30⅝	31	
16⅝	5⅝	Deseret .25	14	24	12½	12⅛	12⅝	
10	5⅝	DeSoto Inc .40		16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	8⅛	DetEdis 1.40	8	128	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
71	53	Det E pf7.68		z400	65	63⅝	63⅝	—1½
66	50	Det E pf7.36		z50	64	63⅝	64	+ 1
58⅝	42⅝	Det E pf5.50		12	54⅝	54	54⅝	+ ⅝
26	22⅛	Det E pf2.75		5	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Dexter .36	8	5	12	11⅝	11⅝	
11⅝	6⅝	Dial Finl .60	6	9	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
34⅝	24⅝	Diamint 2	8		32	30⅝	32	
54⅝	21⅝	DiamSh 1.80	8	600	56⅝	54⅝	56⅝	+1⅝
67⅛	27	Dia Sh pf 2		5	64	63	64	+2⅝
25½	14	Dia pf DI 20		243	26	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	6½	DickAB .60	10	28	8⅝	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
11⅝	7	Dictaphn .60	8	32	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	Diebold .40b	9	59	11	10⅝	11	+1⅛
5⅝	2⅛	DiGiorg .08p		12	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
105⅝	45⅝	Digital Eqpt	36	683	135	125⅝	130⅝	+5⅝
8⅛	4⅝	Dillingm .40	6	19	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
24½	18	Dillngm pf 2		1	22½	22⅛	22⅛	—
55⅝	21⅝	Disney .12b	26	485	50⅛	49	49⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Disston .12	6	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Diversk Inv			1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅛	1	DivMtg .86e		110	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
15⅝	7	DrPepper .30	24	175	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
58½	34⅝	DomeM .80a	11	70	36⅝	36	36⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	DonLut Jen		29	2⅛	2½	2⅛	
2½	1⅛	DonLuJe wd		197	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	17⅛	Donnelly .60	14	106	21⅛	19⅞	21⅛	+1⅛
16⅝	6⅝	DorOilv .1	6	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—
48	½	2 ½						
D o		rs ey .1 0			Do ver 1.		.40	.8
8⅝	3⅛	Dorsey .70	9	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
45½	25⅝	Dover 1.40	8	16	42⅝	41½	42⅛	+1⅛
94	53⅝	DowCh 1.60	15	832	94⅝	92⅝	94⅝	+1⅝
5⅝	3	DPF Inc	50	18	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
44⅝	26⅝	Dravo 1.8L	8	46	40⅝	38⅝	39	—1⅝
70⅛	38⅝	Dresser 1.40	9	300	66⅝	63⅝	66⅝	+ 2
18⅝	14⅝	DrexBd 1.44		30	17⅝	17½	17⅝	—
8⅝	3⅝	Dreyfus .40e	8	8	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
17⅝	10⅛	Duk Pw 1.40	14	209	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
89	74	Duke pf8.70		z60	85½	85⅝	85½	+1½
72	55⅝	Duke pf6.75		4	72½	72½	72½	+1½
26½	24	Duke pf2.69		10	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
30⅛	18⅝	DunBrad 1	19	393	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	
4	1⅝	Duplan Cp		23	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
133½	87⅝	duPont 4.75e	37	227	121¼	119½	120⅝	— ⅝
62½	53⅝	duPnt pf4.50		6	58	58	58	+ ⅝
80	63⅝	duPnt pf3.50		1	45	45	45	
17⅛	12⅛	DuqLt 1.72	8	81	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
26	20	Dq 4.2pf2.10		z50	22	22	22	+ ⅝
24	21	Dq 4.1pf2.07		z50	22	22	22	+ 1
3⅛	28⅛	Dq 4.1pf2.05		z80	1⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	18½	Dq 3.7pf1.87		z40	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
28½	21	Dq 2.1pf2.10		z120	22	22	22	+ ½
17⅝	5⅛	Dymoin .40	6	25	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
		E						
35	8⅝	E Systms 1	9	18	27⅝	27½	27⅝	— ⅝
26⅝	14⅝	EastP 1.04b	7	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅛	EascoCp .60	6	37	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	+ ⅝
6⅝	3⅝	EastAir Lin	22	95	4⅝	4	4⅝	
38	21⅛	EastGaF .80	6	336	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+ ½
16	8⅝	EastUtl 1.50	8	6	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
110	63	EasKd 1.55a	27	943	104⅛	102⅝	104	+1⅛
29½	19⅝	Eaton 1.80	9	25	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ⅝
30	18⅝	Echlin .42	15	29	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅝
28⅛	14⅝	EckrdJk .30	19	267	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
45½	17⅝	EdisBro 1.48	9	17	47	45⅝	46½	+ 1
19⅝	10	EG&G .14	16	74	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Elect Assoc		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
29	11⅛	EDS .50a	12	14	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	21 Mem Mg		9	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
7⅛	4⅝	EMM pf.75K		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	7½	Elgin Natl	30	36	18	17½	17½	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Elgin Ind	16	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13⅛	10⅛	ElPaso 1.10	7	142	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
37	19⅝	EltraCp 1.60	7	3	32½	32⅛	32⅛	—
40⅝	23½	EmerEl .75	21	576	35⅝	35	35⅝	+ ⅛
52	26⅝	EmeryAir 1	30	158	45⅝	44⅝	45	— ⅛
11⅝	8⅛	Emeryin .40	9	15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
24⅝	15⅝	Emhart 1.30	7	37	21	21	21	
4⅝	1⅛	EMI Lt .18e	14	89	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	10⅝	EmpDE 1.28	8	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
14⅝	5	EmpGas .20		9	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅝
24	14⅝	EnglhdM .80	5	348	20⅝	19⅝	20	— ⅛
7	4⅝	EnnisB .32b	4	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
25⅝	21½	Enserch 1.60	6	80	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
28⅛	14⅛	Entex 1.20b	7	29	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
27½	8⅛	Envirotech	11	204	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
12	8½	Equimrk .88	5	9	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	21⅛	EquitGs 2.60	6	8	30	29⅝	29⅝	
20⅝	11½	EquitLf 2.04e	10	56	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+ 1
31⅛	27⅝	Esmark 1.52	6	210	29⅝	29	29⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	Esquire .32	6	2	4	4	4	
8⅝	3⅛	Esterline .32	10	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—
37⅛	23⅝	Ethyl 1.30	4	70	28⅝	28	28⅝	—
49⅝	34½	Ethyl pf2.40		3	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
7	2⅝	Evans Prod		194	5	4⅝	5	— ⅛
17	10	ExCellO 1	5	60	13	12⅝	13	
20⅝	16	Excelsr 1.68e		12	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ [illegible]
94	65	Exxon 5.30e	7	606	92⅝	91⅝	92⅝	+ [illegible]
		F						
7⅝	4½	Fabrge .40	10	19	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
62⅛	17	FairCam .80	17	325	51⅝	49½	51⅝	+ 1
9½	4⅝	Fairind .20	7	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ [illegible]
12⅝	8	FairmtF .68	7	11	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ [illegible]
10½	6⅝	Fansteel .40	10	1	9	9	9	— [illegible]
7⅝	4⅝	FarWst Fnl		9	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ [illegible]
9⅝	3⅝	Farah Mfg		20	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	Fedders Cp		25	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ [illegible]
22⅝	9⅛	FedrlCo 1.40	5	10	22⅛	22	22⅛	— [illegible]
19⅝	12	FedMogul 1	10	19	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— [illegible]
19⅝	12	FedNMt .80	7	483	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	— [illegible]
27⅛	15⅝	FedPap 1.50	6	123	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+ [illegible]
18	12⅝	FPap pf1.20		345	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— [illegible]
11	3⅝	FedSignl .40	5	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
55⅝	25⅝	FedDSt 1.24	19	116	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— [illegible]
29⅝	15⅛	FerroCp 1	7	13	23	22⅝	22⅝	— [illegible]
14⅛	7½	Fibrebd .30p		23	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ [illegible]
5⅝	2⅝	FidFin .54e	5	15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
32⅛	25⅛	FidelUn 2.40	6	7	28	28	28	
14	7⅝	FieldcrMil 1	33	73	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ [illegible]
12	6⅝	FiltrolCp .60	5	33	9⅝	9	9	— [illegible]
15⅝	5⅝	FinSanB .20	5	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
12⅝	7½	FinlFed .32t	5	43	10⅝	10	10⅛	
22⅛	13⅝	Firestn 1.10	9	382	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
16⅝	9⅝	FstChar .61t	8	104	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ [illegible]
27⅛	16⅝	FstChic .96	6	66	18	17½	17⅝	+ [illegible]
46⅝	34	FstInBn 1.10	12	29	42⅝	41⅝	42⅝	— [illegible]
19⅝	11⅛	FstMiss .36	3	72	13	11⅝	12	— [illegible]
32⅛	21⅝	FstNBo 1.88	6	31	24½	24	24	— [illegible]
22	13⅛	FstPa 1.32	6	48	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— [illegible]
5⅝	1⅝	FPaMt 1.47e		14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10⅝	6⅝	FstUnR .96b	10	12	10⅛	10	10	— [illegible]
6	4½	FstVaBk .45	7	94	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
20⅝	11⅝	FWisCp 1.76	7	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
39	19⅝	FischM 1.10	8	5	27	26⅝	26⅝	
16⅝	9⅛	FishFds .40	5	29	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
14⅝	4⅝	FishrSci .20	8	39	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
18⅝	7⅝	FleetEnt .24	24	345	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
14⅝	10⅝	Fleming .80	8	34	14	13⅝	13⅝	
13⅛	6⅛	FlexiVan .20	6	56	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	
20⅝	11	Flintkot 1.76	7	31	15	14½	15	
26⅝	15⅝	FlaE Coast	9	3	18	17⅝	18	+ [illegible]
16⅝	8½	FlaGas .90	6	124	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ [illegible]
26⅝	13⅝	FlaPow 1.95	6	287	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
27	15⅝	FlaPwL 1.46	8	196	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
26⅝	18	FlaStl 1.50	3	13	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
49	15	FluorCp .40	16	241	41⅝	40⅝	41	
18⅝	10⅝	FMC .92	6	107	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
32	25	FMC pf2.25		11	29	28⅝	28⅝	
6⅛	4⅝	FdFair .20		15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅝	5⅛	FooteCB .80	7	2	9½	9½	9½	
42½	32⅛	FordM 2.40	5	1063	41⅝	40⅝	41⅝	
14⅝	10⅛	ForMcK .92	5	89	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
26	19⅛	FMK pf1.80		21	24	23⅝	23⅝	
30⅝	13⅝	FtHowP .48	13	218	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	
34	15⅝	FostWh 1.10	7	18	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
47⅝	23	Foxboro .80	9	66	28⅝	27⅝	28	
32⅛	13⅛	FrnklnM .50	14	74	29⅛	28⅝	29	
31⅝	22	FreepM 1.60	5	70	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
20⅝	14	Fruehf 1.80	9	162	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	
7⅛	3⅛	Fuqua Ind	27	30	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
		G						
9½	2⅝	Gable Ind	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13⅛	7⅛	GAFCp .52	4	127	10½	10	10⅛	
16⅛	13	GAFpf 1.20		15	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	
35⅝	23⅝	GATX1.80	6	171	28½	28	28½	
25⅛	19⅛	GamSk 1.40	5	29	21½	21⅛	21½	
23	17⅛	GamS pf1.60		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
38⅝	22	Gannett .60	20	118	35½	34	35⅛	
29⅛	17⅝	GardDen .76	12	164	24⅝	23	24	+ [illegible]
14⅝	6⅝	Garfinkl .96	8	12	13	12⅝	12⅝	
24⅝	11½	Garlock .96	7	10	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
13⅝	8⅝	GasSvc 1.20	7	17	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
4⅛	1⅛	Gateway In		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅛	2⅝	GCA Corp	12	9	5⅝	5	5⅝	
13⅝	11	Geminin 1a		2	12½	12½	12½	
11⅝	7⅝	GnAInv .24e		22	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
43⅛	31½	GnAOil .80b	11	26	39½	38⅝	39	
11⅛	7⅝	GenBanc .80	13	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
12½	7⅛	GnCable .72	6	85	8⅝	9⅝	9½	
15⅝	10½	GenCig 1.20	7	13	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
24	7½	G Cinma .54	8	31	20⅛	19⅝	20	
6½	2⅝	Gen Develpt	4	20	4	3⅝	3⅝	
56⅛	19	Gen Dynam	7	42	47⅛	46⅝	46⅝	
52⅝	32⅝	GenEl 1.60	16	396	49	48⅝	49	+ [illegible]
27⅝	18⅝	GnFood 1.40	13	1059	28	27⅛	28	+ [illegible]
18⅝	12½	GnGth 1.22e	16	9	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
13⅝	4⅝	GenHost .50	5	44	12⅝	11⅝	12⅛	
14⅛	5	Gen Instru	13	107	9	8⅝	9	+ [illegible]
31½	24½	GnInstr pf3.	1	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
20	6⅛	GenMed .20	10	22	15½	15⅛	15½	
59⅛	40⅝	GenMill 1.36	18	151	58⅝	57⅝	58⅝	
30⅝	25⅝	GenMills wi		1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
55⅝	31⅛	GnMot 2.65e	18	1412	56⅛	55	56⅛	
68⅝	57	GnMot 5pf	5	5	65	64⅝	65	
51⅝	45½	GMot pf3.75		2	50	50	50	
8⅝	4⅝	GenPort .20p		44	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17⅛	10⅝	GPubUt 1.68		611	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
11⅛	5⅝	GenRefr .40	3	16	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
42⅝	23⅝	GenSignal .76	13	38	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+ [illegible]
5⅝	2⅛	Gen Steel	3	25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
26	16⅝	GTelEl 1.80	12	654	23⅝	23	23	— [illegible]
17⅝	10⅝	G Tire 1.10b		65	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ [illegible]
6⅛	2⅝	Genesco Inc		12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
42⅛	23⅛	GenuPts .64	24	66	38	36⅝	37⅛	+ [illegible]
48	25⅝	GaPac .80b	16	190	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	+ [illegible]
71⅝	58	GaPw pf7.72		z620	65	65	65	+ [illegible]
25	12⅝	Gerber 1.05	8	121	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ [illegible]
198½	127⅝	GettyOil 2e	14	15	186⅝	185½	186½	
5⅝	4⅛	GF Bus .32k	5	23	4½	4⅛	4½	+ [illegible]
14⅝	10	GianPCem 1		3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
12½	7½	GibrFin .58t	5	44	9⅝	9½	9½	— [illegible]
13⅝	8	GiffdHill .52	5	12	10	9⅝	10	+ [illegible]
35⅝	21⅛	Gillette 1.50	11	190	29	28⅛	28⅝	+ [illegible]
11⅝	4⅝	Ginos Inc	14	211	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
10⅛	4⅝	Gleason Wk		5	6½	6⅛	6½	
17⅝	10	Global Mar	8	74	11⅝	11	11	— [illegible]
20	12⅛	GlobeUn 1	8	28	20⅝	20	20⅛	+ [illegible]
14⅝	9⅝	GoldWt Fin	6	137	12	11⅝	11⅝	— [illegible]
20⅛	13⅝	Goodrh 1.12	8	98	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	+ [illegible]
21⅝	12⅝	Goodyr 1.10	10	697	21	20⅝	20⅝	
15⅝	6½	GorJwlA .32	5	13	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— [illegible]
29⅝	16	Gouldin 1.20	8	80	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛	+ [illegible]
22⅝	13⅝	Gould pf1.35		26	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
29⅝	22½	Grace 1.70	5	133	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ [illegible]
27⅝	17⅛	Grainger .30	21	6	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ [illegible]
15⅝	7⅝	GrandUn .80	10	47	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ [illegible]
25	13⅛	Granitv 1.50	6	47	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+ [illegible]
13	6⅛	GrayDrg .50	4	14	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
13⅛	7⅛	GtAtlPac		45	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
17½	10⅝	GtLkDr 1.28	5	14	17⅛	17	17	+ [illegible]
18	10⅝	GtNoir 1.10e	16	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ [illegible]
42½	28⅝	GtNorN 1.80	6	118	41⅛	39⅝	40⅝	+ [illegible]
19	10⅝	GtWnFin .44	8	135	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	
46⅝	20⅝	GrtWU 2.52e	1	32	38	37½	37⅝	— [illegible]
19⅝	15	GtWn pf1.88		19	19	18⅝	18⅝	
19⅝	13⅝	GrGiant 1.08	8	16	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— [illegible]
15⅛	10½	Greyhd 1.04	11	244	14	13⅝	14	+ [illegible]
3	1⅛	Greyhnd wt		98	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅝	1	Grolier Inc		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20	10	Grumm .80	5	94	15	14⅝	14⅝	
12	6⅛	Guardin .20	10	2	9½	9½	9½	
4⅝	1⅝	Guard Mtg		34	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	GlfL&Rd .36	7	71	7	6⅝	6⅝	
4	1⅛	GulfMtg Rlt		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
29½	19⅝	GulfOil 1.70	6	554	23	22⅝	22⅝	
25⅝	16⅝	GulfResrc 1	3	105	17	16⅝	16⅝	
31⅛	15⅛	GfR pfB1.30		1	21	21	21	
14⅝	10⅝	GlfStUt 1.12	8	284	14⅛	13⅝	14	
56⅝	51	GlfSU pf5.08		z30	54½	54½	54½	
27⅝	16⅛	GlfWInd .60	5	396	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ [illegible]
4⅝	3⅝	GlfW Ind wt		102	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
77½	45	GlfW pf 3.87		7	73	71⅝	71⅝	
69⅛	56⅛	GlfW pf5.75		2	67	67	67	

(Continued on next page.)

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

Flash...Paris Bourse

OCT. 23, 1975 (In French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1975 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Oct. 23	MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	YIELD* (%)	—EARN. PER SHR.— '72 '73 '74	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	579 - 345.10	349	350 - 345.10	4	4.3	40.93 - 42.63 - 89.14c	7,958	1st sem. '75 net profit = 395 MF vs 305 MF for same period '74.
BIC	Pens. lighters	749 - 493	545	538 - 527	28	1.2	29.56 - 29.86 - 27.60c	1,800	1st semester '75 turnover (before taxes) = 145.6 MF (+8%).
BOUYGUES	Construct.	780 - 402	538	559 - 537	11	3.7	42.50 - 47.50 - 50.73c	600	1st semester '75 net profit (after taxes) = 11,064,000 Fr.
BSN - GERVAIS DAN.	Glass,food	649 - 378	525	508 - 502	18	4.8	87 - 102 - 28.38c	2,332	Same dividend (Fr. 25.20) confirmed at shareholders' meeting.
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Holding	209 - 172	178.10	180.20 - 180.20	11	2.8	9.50 - 9.50 - 16.96	1,865	Total dividend of Fr. 15 for fiscal period 1973/1974.
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	159.30 - 78.50	166.50	155.50 - 148.80	15	3.8	8.48 - 9.34 - 11.18	1,254	6.50 Fr. dividend for 1974 is paid as of July 15.
CREDIT COMM. FRAN.	Bank	191.50 - 117	189	187 - 183	18	3.7	13.47 - 13.02 - 10.36	3,445	Net profit 1st sem. '75 = 50,260,000 Fr. (+35.2%). New issue pending.
CREDIT INDUS. COM.	Bank	136 - 101.50	135.10	134 - 130	20	4.4	9 - 8.63 - 6.77	3,881	CIC now offers CREDINSERVICE to assist with patrimonial management.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind	189.50 - 152.60	168	167 - 166.70	6	4.6	9.22 - 15.98 - 28.13c	2,947	First semester '75 consolidated turnover = 3,900 million Fr.
EURAFRANCE	Holding	219 - 124.90	290	217.80 - 211	—	3.1	(non significant)	2,193	SOVAC (100% subs.) '74 net income (c): 32.3 MF=14.7 F. per Eurafrance share.
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	375 - 169	375	369.10 - 362	16	4.3	26.57 - 27.19 - 23.02c	1,488	1st sem. '75: turnover=626 MF (+8.7%) net profit=15,815,000 F (approx. '74).
FRANÇAISE PETROLES	Petrol.	153 - 80.05	122.50	125.50 - 122	2	8.5	27.05 - 41.65 - 66.21c	13,889	New North Sea oil discovery in U.K. sector by TOTAL.
GENER. DE FONDERIE	Mec.cons.	226 - 127	172	172 - 158	6	7.3	25.15 - 41.19 - 30	962	65% participation in new Ideal-Standard Company.
IMETAL	Mining	97.90 - 72.20	75.05	76.05 - 75.05	4	4.0	10.52 - 7.59 - 17.97c	7,944	Imetal '74 net dividend of Fr. 3; paid as of July 9.
LMT (Matériel Tél.)	Electric.	2725 - 1400	2490	2480 - 2444	40	1.7	56.52 - 66.34 - 62.09	706	1st sem. '75 net profit = 26,800,000 Fr. (+9% over same period '74).
LYON. DES EAUX	Utilities	509 - 303	501	492 - 485	24	3.2	26.73 - 19.87 - 21.28	1,687	'74 net dividend of 16 Fr. (+12.67%) paid as of July 7.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	609 - 412	599	608 - 597	19 a	1.2	22.60 - 31.77 —	3,156	....
PARIBAS (Cie Financ.)	Holding	184 - 122	168	168.50 - 167	7	6.5	18.85 - 21.52 - 23.72c	10,160	Merger with COFIMER & CEGEPAR to be proposed shareholders this year.
PATERNELLE	Hold.(fin.)	158 - 121.10	141.20	143.50 - 140	—	4.8	(non significant)	3,485	Exchange offer of 2 Paternelle shares for 1 A.G.P. share until Oct. 6.
PECHELBRONN	Hold.(fin.)	73 - 58.50	63.30	64 - 63	10	7.9	4.32 - 11.71 - 6.52	2,825	5 Fr. dividend for '74 (4.20 Fr. in '73) paid as of July 16, 1975.
PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLM	Chem.min.	137.70 - 97.50	100.70	100.50 - 100.10	3	9.3	10.90 - 14.50 - 29.50c	25,162	$25 million 9.75% notes due 1980 issued on Oct. 15, 1975, at par.
PERRIER	Bever Spa	150 - 91.10	94.50	95.80 - 91.70	8 a	4.2	8.94 - 11.43 —	5,254	....
PEUGEOT	Holding	294 - 133	304	294 - 287	8	3.0	68.26 - 71.04 - 38.24c	6,002	1st sem. French car sales: 160,500 (—13%); export: 188,000 cars (—7%).
REDOUTE	Mail order	610 - 325	610	606 - 598	17	2.8	30.82 - 35.94 - 35.87c	922	March-August '75 consolidated turnover = 1,059 MF (+8%).
ROUSSEL-UCLAF	Pharmac.	325 - 232	251	252.50 - 248.50	7	3.6	13.85 - 28.72 - 37.66c	3,038	1st sem. '75 turnover = 1,551 MF, up 10.9% vs. '74. Latter up 26% vs. '73.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf	1998 - 1210	1779	1775 - 1730	25	1.3	51.72 - 64.64 - 71.76	221	'74 total dividend of Fr. 34.50 (vs. Fr. 30 in '73) is paid as of Aug. 5.
SUEZ (Cie Financ.)	Holding	265 - 185	254.20	254.90 - 249	5	5.9	49.14 - 55.76 - 54c	9,909	Merger BSUM & BI (100% owned) now Banque de l'Indochine & de Suez.
TELEMECANIQUE	Electric.	1018 - 700	774	810 - 800	21	1.8	26.61 - 34.82 - 37.25	918	Net dividend of 14 Fr. for '74 (vs. 11 Fr. in '73) is paid as of July 1.

(a) P/E calculated on '73 earnings; all others on '74. * Tax credit not included. C: Consolidated.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Washington, D. C.

SWISS FRANCS 60,000,000.

8% Swiss Franc Bonds of 1975 due 1985

These bonds have been underwritten by the following Swiss banks:

SWISS BANK CORPORATION — SWISS CREDIT BANK — UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND

SWISS VOLKSBANK — BANK LEU LIMITED — GROUPEMENT DES BANQUIERS PRIVÉS GENEVOIS

A. SARASIN & CIE. — PRIVATE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY — GROUPEMENT DE BANQUIERS PRIVÉS ZURICHOIS

UNION OF SWISS CANTONAL BANKS

October 14, 1975

These Notes have not been and are not being offered to the public. This advertisement appears only as a matter of record.

NEW ISSUE OCTOBER, 1975

LIBRA BANK LIMITED

9⅛% US $ Notes due September 1, 1978

This private placement has been arranged *by the undersigned*

SWISS BANK CORPORATION (LUXEMBOURG) LTD.

Société de Banque Suisse (Luxembourg) S.A. Schweizerischer Bankverein (Luxemburg) AG

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الأصل

New York Stock Exchange Trading, Oct. 23

(Continued from preceding page.)

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
34¼	34	GitWn pf wi		10	34¼	33¾	34¼+	½
6¼	1⅝	Guling Ind	9	2	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
H								
19⅝	10½	HallFB .80	10	6	18⅝	17⅞	17½	
19⅝	11	HallPrt .80a	5	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
189	115	Hallibtn 1.32	15	647	148¾	142⅛	144¾+	7⅛
17¼	12⅝	HamrP 1.20	5	67	15¾	14⅞	15¼+	¼
3⅝	3⅛	Hammond	6	3	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅞	3⅛	Handlmn .40	5	41	4⅜	4½	4½	
30⅞	20¾	HandH .80a	4	4	23	23	23 —	½
12⅝	6¼	HanesCp .68	4	49	12½	12¼	12⅝+	½
49⅝	34½	Hanna 1.35	10	39	49½	48⅝	49¼+	⅞
29⅝	14⅝	HarBrJ 1.20	8	39	27⅝	26⅜	27⅝+	1¼
8	3	Hardees	10	39	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
32⅝	22	Harnisf 1.50	5	107	30	28⅝	29½+	1⅝
19⅝	8	Harrah .26e	9	32	14⅛	10⅝	10½—	1
28⅝	14⅛	Harris 1.20	109	384	30⅛	28⅝	29¼+	1
16⅝	10	Harsco 1.10	4	42	16⅛	15	15⅞—	⅛
10⅝	5½	HartSMx .60	9	12	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜+	⅛
19⅞	6⅛	HarteHk .30	11	7	18½	18⅛	18½	
17⅛	14⅛	HattSe 1.44a		24	15¼	15	15 —	¼
25⅝	16⅞	HawlEL 1.68	8	8	23½	23⅝	23½	
14⅛	7⅝	HayesAlb 1	7	16	10⅞	10	10¼+	½
5⅛	2⅛	Hazeltine		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
19⅞	5½	Hecks .12	9	24	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞+	¼
22⅝	13½	HeclaM .37t	15	30	16⅞	16⅛	16½	
13⅝	6⅛	Heilem .48e	8	10	10⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅝
57	38½	HeinzH 1.38	19	102	53⅝	51½	51¾+	⅜
8	2⅛	Helerle Curt	6	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
31½	21	HellerInt .84	10	101	25⅜	24⅛	25⅛+	⅞
44⅞	25	HelmrhP .30	9	32	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛+	½
1⅝	⅞	Hemisp Cap		10	1⅝	1½	1½	
34⅝	21⅝	Hercules .80	50	314	29	28⅝	28⅞+	½
20⅞	16⅛	HershFd .80	9	83	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛+	1⅛
27⅞	20⅝	Hesston .80	4	19	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
30⅝	24⅛	Hestn pf1.60		2	25⅞	25⅝	25½+	⅛
50½	20½	Heublin 1.10	16	118	46⅝	45	45⅞+	1⅛
120½	55⅞	HewlPk .30	31	196	102⅝	101	102⅜+	1⅜
8⅝	3½	High Voltg	10	45	5½	5	5⅜+	½
25	12¼	Hillenbd .48	8	29	22	21¼	21⅜—	½
30⅝	11⅛	Hilton Htl 1	14	89	29⅝	29	29⅝—	⅜
4⅝	2⅛	HMW Ind	4	61	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
29½	11½	Hobart .80	12	239	29½	29	20 —	⅜
15⅝	8⅝	HoernW .72	6	136	13	12⅝	13 +	⅜
8⅞	2⅛	Hoff Elctrn		38	7½	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
15⅝	5⅛	Holiday .35	71	345	13	12¼	12⅝	
23	11⅝	HldyA 1.20f		1	19⅜	19½	19½	
33⅝	23⅝	HollySug 3a	2	24	30	25⅛	27⅞—	⅛
55⅞	32⅝	Homestk 1a	13	432	38⅝	36⅝	36⅞—	¼
40½	28⅜	Honywll 1.40	13	365	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝—	½
23⅝	12⅞	HoovBll 1.36	7	8	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
4⅞	1⅛	Horizon Cp		18	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
18	7⅝	HospAff .40t	8	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
35⅝	18⅝	HospCpA .24	10	60	22⅛	22	22⅛+	⅛
10⅞	5⅞	HostInt .36	7	39	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
10⅜	7⅛	Houdall .60a	5	19	9½	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
16⅝	6	HougMif .60	8	6	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	⅛
19⅞	3⅜	HoupFab .30	10	27	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	
38⅝	17⅝	HoushF 1.10	7	183	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
34	25½	HouF pf2.50		2	30	30	30 +	⅛
42	26⅝	HouF pf2.37		7	34⅛	33⅞	34 +	½
26½	18	HousLP 1.56	8	67	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛—	⅛
60⅝	29⅛	HousNGas 1	14	177	57⅝	57	57 —	1
15	4½	HowJohn .24	14	1806	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛+	⅛
15⅝	9	Hubbrd 1.80	6	40	10⅝	10	10 —	½
21	13⅛	HudsA 1.60	6	6	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
5	3	HughHat .40	25	6	4½	4½	4½	
50⅝	40⅝	Hughes Tool	14	395	44⅝	42½	42⅝—	½
14⅛	4⅝	Humana	9	101	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
10⅝	7⅝	HuntCh .36	19	12	11½	11	11½+	⅛
18⅜	6⅝	HuttoEF .60	4	71	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	
19⅝	11⅝	Huyck .40	17	68	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
9⅝	4½	Hydromf .24	6	24	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
I								
16⅝	10⅛	ICInds 1.30	6	123	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	
76¼	62	ICInds pf 6		3	72	71¼	71⅝—	⅛
36⅛	27¼	ICInd pf3.50		10	34⅝	34¼	34⅛+	1
6⅝	1⅝	ICN Pharm		22	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
29	20⅛	IdahoP 2.06	8	21	28	27⅞	28 +	⅛
18⅝	11⅛	IdealBasic 1	7	18	15⅛	15	15⅛	
9	2⅛	IdealToy .10t	6	82	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝—	½
17⅛	2⅛	IDS Rlt .71p		29	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
24⅝	17⅛	IllPowr 2.20	9	124	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
48	39⅝	IllPow pf4.12		z40	43½	43½	43½+	1
28⅝	17	ITW .50	16	2	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
11⅞	7⅛	ImplCpA .20	5	142	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝+	⅛
40⅞	28	INA Cp 2.10	11	320	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
18⅝	14⅝	INA Inv 1.59		11	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Income Cap		23	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
9⅝	7⅛	IncCCu .93e		9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
20⅞	14⅛	IndianGas 2	8	9	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
22	18	IndpIPL 1.62	10	75	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
82	63	In PL pf6.25		4	71	71	71	
17½	10	Indiat 1.20	20	29	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	⅛
9⅜	5½	Inexco Oil		40	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
84⅝	51⅛	IngerR 2.48	11	108	73⅛	72⅛	72⅛+	⅛
52½	38	InsR pf2.35		16	47⅞	47⅛	47⅞+	⅛
43	27⅛	InlCon 1.40a	7	22	43⅛	43	43⅛+	⅛
45	32¼	InldStl 2.40a	8	106	40⅝	40	40⅝+	⅞
8⅝	5⅝	Inmont .44	6	47	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
9⅝	5⅞	Insilco .70	5	105	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
13⅛	10½	Insil pfA1.25		3	12	12	12 —	⅛
40½	22⅞	InspCop 1.20	36	11	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝—	⅝
3⅝	1	Instit InvTr		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅝	4⅛	Integon .32	8	22	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
39¼	16⅛	Interco 1.46	9	47	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	
6⅝	5⅛	IntercH Div	3	9	5½	5¼	5¼	
26½	24⅛	IntrlkeInc 2	4	32	26⅝	25⅞	26⅛+	⅜
227⅞	157¼	IBM 7	17	773	215¾	212	215⅝+	2⅛
35⅛	22⅛	IntFlav .30b	32	353	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	
80½	19⅝	IntHarv 1.70	4	375	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝+	⅞
13⅛	6⅝	IntHold .48a		6	13	13	13	
41⅝	30⅝	IntMinCh 2	4	186	40	39⅛	40 +	⅛
11⅞	6⅛	Int Mining	4	16	7	6⅝	7 +	⅛
26	17⅛	IntMultif 1.36	7	10	24⅛	24⅛	24⅞	
29⅝	21⅛	InNick 1.40a	7	228	24⅛	23½	24½+	⅛
67⅛	34⅛	IntPaper 2	13	462	59⅝	58⅛	59⅛+	⅞
9⅜	3½	IntRectif .15	19	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
25⅛	14⅝	IntTT 1.52	6	398	21	20⅝	20⅝—	¼
76⅝	45	IntTT pfE4		z80	60	60	60	
49⅝	32⅝	IntTT pfH4		1	42½	42½	42½+	⅛
51	34⅛	ITT pf4.50		11	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
45	37⅝	IntTT pfJ4		10	42	41	42 +	1
44⅝	32⅝	IntTT pfK4		141	40⅛	39⅝	40⅛+	⅛
30⅝	21	ITT pfN2.25		42	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞—	⅛
53	37⅝	IntTT pfO5		10	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛	
24	18⅝	Intrpce 1.28	7	16	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
65⅛	47⅛	Intrpce pf 5		5	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛—	⅛
19	8⅛	IntrpubGp 1	5	14	16	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
15	5	IntrsBrd .80	6	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
16½	11⅞	IntrsPw 1.40	8	27	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
5⅛	3	IntrstUt .24	6	33	5⅛	4⅞	5 +	⅛
34⅝	12¼	Iowa Bef	4	43	27⅝	27¼	27¼+	⅛
13⅝	8⅛	Iowa El 1.30	179	14	12½	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
18½	10⅝	IowaIlG 1.56	7	22	17⅝	17½	17¼+	⅛
21⅝	15⅛	IowaPwr 1.84	7	14	20⅞	20⅛	20⅝+	⅛
17⅝	14⅛	IowaPS 1.60	7	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	
6⅞	2⅛	Ipco Hosp	14	38	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
21⅝	10⅛	ITE Imp .80	7	48	15	15	15	
14⅝	9⅛	Itek Corp		108	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛+	⅛
9½	3⅛	ItelCp .05e	5	53	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
12⅝	8⅛	IU Intl .85	4	781	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝—	⅜
20	18⅛	IU Int pf1.25		2	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
J								
13½	8	JamesF .60	8	22	11	10½	10½—	⅛
16⅛	9⅛	Jantzen .70	5	16	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
11½	5⅝	JapanF .93e		23	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
38⅝	25⅛	JeffPilot .72	10	41	31	30⅝	30⅝+	⅛
112	101	JeC pf 13.50		z120	109	108½	108½—	1
73	60	JerCen pf 8		z10	66	66	66 —	2
73	57	JerCe pf7.88		z50	67½	67½	67½+	½
25⅝	16⅝	JewelC 1.20	8	14	19⅝	19¼	19½	
5⅛	2⅛	Jewelcor		85	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+	⅛
44	22⅛	JimWalter 1	8	127	31⅝	31⅛	31½	
47⅝	28	JimW pf1.60		3	35	34⅝	34⅝—	⅛
17⅞	14	JHanS 1.50e		24	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
21¼	18	JHanI 1.88e		5	20½	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
26⅝	19	JnMan 1.20	11	110	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
99⅝	72½	JohnJn .80a	29	569	89⅝	88⅝	89⅛+	1⅛
15½	8	JohnCon .80	8	10	12⅝	12	12⅝+	⅛
14⅝	5	JonLogn .40	23	58	12⅝	12⅛	12½	
31	24⅛	Jorgen 1.60	4	8	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
24¼	11½	Jostens 1b	7	19	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
90	42⅝	JoyMfg 1.80	11	46	71⅛	70⅛	70⅛—	⅛
36⅝	35	JoyMfg wi		6	35⅞	35½	35⅞+	⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Justice Mtg		8	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
K								
34⅝	18⅝	KaisrAl 1.20	5	68	25⅝	25	25 +	⅛
58	40⅛	KaiA pf 4.12		1	45½	45½	45½	
7⅝	4⅛	KaisCem .30	8	38	6	5⅝	5⅝	
15	11	KaiCe pf1.37		3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
14⅛	10⅝	KaneMill .24	4	18	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
26⅝	18⅝	KCtyPL 2.38	8	34	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
21⅛	10⅛	KC Soutn 1r	4	17	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
18⅝	11⅛	KanGEl 1.60	7	19	17⅝	17½	17½—	⅛
17⅛	14	KanNeb 1.32	7	15	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅛
18⅝	15⅛	KanPLt 1.32	9	7	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Katy Ind	6	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Kty pfB 1.46		9	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝—	⅛
10⅝	3	KaufBd .04p		348	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
11⅝	7⅛	Kawecki .40	9	5	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	⅛
7⅛	3⅝	KeeneCp .20	5	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Keller .20	16	1	5½	5½	5½	
20⅛	14	Kellogg .70	16	286	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝—	⅛
12	6⅝	Kellwood .60	7	10	11	11	11	
43⅝	27	Kenmnt 1.68	5	2	38½	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
41	28½	Kennecott 1	10	379	30⅛	29	30⅛+	1⅛
19⅛	13⅛	KyUtil 1.24	10	23	19⅛	19	19⅛	
95½	60	KerrMcGe 1	16	105	86⅝	85½	85⅝—	1
20	15	KeystCon 1a	3	12	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
23⅛	9⅛	Kidde .80	5	32	20⅛	20	20⅛—	⅛
49	33⅛	Kidde pfB 4		1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛+	⅛
47⅝	25	Kid pf A2.20		2	45	45	45 +	1
34⅛	24⅛	KimbCl 1.80	9	175	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛+	⅛
9⅛	5½	KingDSt .40	8	40	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
16⅝	11	KirschCo .90	21	19	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
25½	15⅛	KLM Airlin		1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
33⅛	14⅛	KnightRd .54	15	28	28½	28⅛	28⅝+	⅛
12⅛	4⅝	Koehring	4	8	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+	⅛
35⅝	33	Koppers p	8	160	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛+	1⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Koracrp Ind	13	13	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
42	34⅛	Krafico 1.92	11	497	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝+	½
34⅝	20⅝	KresgeS .24	39	1016	34⅛	33⅝	34	
13⅛	8⅛	Kroehler Mf		5	11⅛	11½	11⅛—	⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Kroger 1.36	6	238	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
7⅝	4½	Kysor .20	22	7	5	5	5	
L								
18⅛	12⅝	LacGas 1.60	6	5	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	
18⅝	12½	LamSess 1b	7	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
13⅝	8⅛	LaneBry .72	8	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
8½	3½	LearSieg .32	5	69	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝—	⅛
27⅞	17⅛	LearS pf2.25		11	25	24⅝	25 +	⅛
28⅝	12⅝	Leaswy .60b	11	10	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	
14⅝	8½	LeedsN .50	8	11	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Leesona .60	3	17	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
18⅛	9	LehPCt .80	4	4	10	10	10 —	⅛
1⅝	9-16	LehVal Ind	25	14	1⅛	1	1	
12⅝	8⅛	Lehmn .72a		63	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛+	⅛
8½	2⅝	Lennar Crp		7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
24⅝	11⅛	Lenox .72	9	17	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
9	4⅛	LevFd Cap		8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
12⅝	10⅝	LevFIn .75a		4	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
36⅝	13	LeviStra .64	8	41	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
6⅝	1⅛	Levitz Furn		176	4⅛	4	4	
6	2⅛	LFE Cp	5	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅛	4⅛	LFE pf.50		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
22⅛	13⅛	LOF .80	8	200	19⅝	18⅝	19½+	1⅛
59	48½	LOF pf4.75		5	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	
13	7⅛	LibrtyCp .40	5	41	10⅝	10	10 —	⅛
5⅛	1⅝	Librty Loan		14	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝+	⅛
7⅛	2	LibrtyLn pf		65	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝+	1⅛
34	25⅝	LiggMy 2.50	9	27	30⅛	30½	30⅛	
79⅝	49⅛	LillyEli 1.10	23	186	59⅝	58⅝	59	
35	23⅛	LincNat 1.68	10	36	28	27½	28 +	⅛
69	47	LincNt pf 3		33	55⅛	55½	55⅛+	⅛
19	13½	LincPl 1.74a		15	17⅛	17	17	
2⅛	1⅝	Lionel Corp		14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅝	3⅝	Littonin .18t	8	85	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
12	4⅝	Litton pfc pf		4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
17⅛	10⅝	Litton pfB 2		4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1	LMI Inv		26	1⅛	1	1	
15⅝	3⅛	Lockhd Airc	3	30	8⅝	8	8⅛	
25⅝	14⅝	Loews 1.20	6	30	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝+	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	LomaFin .40	8	25	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
20½	13⅝	LomN 2.60e	8	27	14⅝	13⅝	14	
12⅝	5⅝	Londntn .40	6	48	11⅝	11⅛	11½+	⅛
19½	9⅝	LoneStInd 1	9	81	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛+	⅛
16⅛	13⅝	LngIsLt 1.88	7	362	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
76	44	LongDrg .80	29	16	70½	68⅛	70⅛+	1½
13⅛	2⅛	Loral Corp	8	71	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
32⅝	16⅝	LaLand 1.12	9	273	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
17	8⅛	LaPacif .20	13	129	11	10½	10⅝—	⅛
23⅛	17⅛	LouisGs 1.88	10	86	22	21⅝	22 +	⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Lowenst .40		78	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	
19⅝	9	LTV Corp	2	368	12½	11⅝	12½+	⅛
73⅝	42½	LTVCp pf 5		2	43	42⅛	42⅛	
39⅝	35⅛	Lubrizol 1	17	129	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝—	⅛
16⅝	8	LuckStr .64b	14	101	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
11⅝	7½	Ludlow .72	19	59	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
30	22	LukenSt 1.80	4	15	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	
18⅝	12⅛	LykeYng 1e	1	113	12½	11⅝	11⅞—	⅝
30⅝	25⅛	Lykes pf2.50		21	26	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
5⅝	3	LynCSys .20	11	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
M								
8⅝	6⅛	MacAF .60b	11	15	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1⅛	MacDonal	3	4	3	3	3 —	⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Macke .30	7	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Macmill .25	5	86	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
23⅛	12⅝	Macy 1.10	9	26	21⅝	21¼	21⅝+	⅛
49⅝	42½	Macy pf 4.25		z190	44⅛	44	44⅛+	½
12	7⅛	MadisFd .60		48	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	MadSq Gar	9	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
7⅝	3⅛	MagicCf .32		302	5⅝	5	5⅛+	⅛
16⅝	11½	Mallory 1	19	16	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
26⅛	16½	MalHyde .56	12	27	22⅝	22½	22⅝+	⅛
5½	2	Manhat Ind		15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
14⅛	9	Manpwr .36	8	13	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
39⅝	24⅝	MfrHan 1.72	6	92	30	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
50⅝	27⅛	MAPCO .70	15	164	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛+	⅛
12	5⅝	Marathn Mf	2	29	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
53⅝	29⅝	MaraO 1.80a	10	131	47⅝	46⅝	47 —	⅛
29	13⅝	Marcor 1	9	153	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛+	⅛
57	28½	Marcr pf A2		8	50	49⅝	50 +	⅛
18⅝	8⅛	Maremt .40	11	275	19	18⅛	18⅝+	⅛
20⅝	14⅛	MarMid 1.80	6	166	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	⅛
27½	19½	MarionL .52	10	249	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝—	⅝
39⅝	13⅝	Marley .60	11	8	28⅛	28	28⅛	
11⅝	6⅝	Marqtt .50e	6	15	9	8⅝	8⅝	
17	6⅝	Marriot .37t	20	190	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛+	⅛
61⅝	41	MrshMc 1.80	21	78	57⅛	56⅝	57 —	½
26⅝	15⅝	MarshF 1.24	12	235	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛—	⅝
19⅛	16⅛	MartMa 1.30	5	56	15⅛	15	15⅛	
16⅝	11⅛	MrldCup .54	6	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
55⅝	30	MascoCp .36	22	142	49	47⅝	49 +	1
23⅝	16½	Masonite .56	183	38	19⅝	18⅝	19½+	⅝
17⅝	13⅛	MasseyFer 1	4	107	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
11⅝	7⅛	MasMt 1.19e	8	97	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
16⅛	11⅛	MasCp 1.60		108	14	13⅝	14 +	⅛
12⅝	10⅝	MasIn 1.03e		44	11⅝	11	11⅛—	⅛
19⅝	12	MatsuE .28e	13	13	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
49⅝	22⅛	MayDSt 1.60	15	80	48⅝	47⅝	48⅛+	⅛
23	14⅝	MayerOsc 1	7	7	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	MaysJ .26p	175	14	3⅝	3½	3½+	⅛
31½	19⅝	Maytg 1.30a	20	147	31	30⅝	31 —	⅛
11⅝	5⅝	MBPXL .20e	5	4	9⅝	9	9	
89⅝	27⅝	MCA Inc 1	10	237	78⅛	76⅝	78 +	1
4⅝	2⅛	McCrory Cp		13	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
56⅛	39⅝	McDerm .80	8	603	42½	41⅝	42⅛+	1
60½	25⅝	McDonalds	28	623	53⅝	53	53⅝+	⅛
18	8⅝	McDonD .40	8	85	16⅛	15⅝	16 +	⅛
27⅝	11½	McGEd 1.20	12	189	21⅝	21	21⅛	
19⅝	6	McGrwH .56	14	73	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+	⅛
51	29⅝	McIntyr .25e	7	z200	36	35⅝	35⅝—	⅛
31	10⅝	McKeeCo 1a	6	11	24⅝	22⅝	23⅛—	⅛
35⅝	16	McLean .80	9	11	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛+	⅛
18⅛	13⅛	McLout 1.6	5	44	17	16⅝	17 +	⅛
11⅝	7½	McNell .80	6	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
18⅝	13⅝	MeadCp 1.20	6	107	18⅝	17⅞	18 +	⅛
35⅝	29⅝	Mea pfA2.80		13	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
3⅝	1⅛	MEI Cp	5	16	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
19⅝	6⅝	MelvllSh .48	13	369	19⅛	19	19⅛	
14⅛	2⅛	Menasc .10r	4	24	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	⅛
60	28⅛	MercStr .80	15	17	51⅝	51⅛	51⅝+	⅛
85⅝	57⅝	Merck 1.40	26	439	77	76	76⅝+	⅝
18⅛	8⅝	Meredith .70	4	1	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
20⅛	10⅝	MerrLyn .60	7	275	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
39	18⅛	MesaPet .05	15	195	24	23⅝	24 +	⅛
32⅝	23	MesP pf1.60		71	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝+	⅛
11⅝	7	Mesabi 1.22e	9	596	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
22	14½	MestaM .80	11	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
18⅝	12¼	MGM .75e	6	76	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
15⅛	5⅛	Metrom .68	9	170	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
79½	64⅝	MtE pf8.32		z110	71	70	71	
19½	8⅛	MGIC In .10		722	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝—	½
14⅛	8½	MichGs 1.16	6	3	12½	12⅝	12½	
26⅛	25⅝	MhWl pf2.67		2	26	26	26 +	⅛
15⅝	8⅝	Microdot .60	5	29	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
26⅝	9⅛	Microw .79t	8	24	16⅛	16	16⅛	
14	10⅝	MidCTI 1.08	8	35	12⅝	11⅝	12⅛	
16⅝	12⅝	MidSUt 1.26	7	722	14⅝	14⅛	14½+	⅛
3⅝	1	Midlnd Mtg		15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20	10⅝	MidldRoss 1	4	23	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
31⅛	17½	MilesLb 1.28	9	108	26⅝	25⅝	26½+	½
12⅛	4⅝	MiltBrd .36a	11	38	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅛
68	43	MinMM 1.35	27	350	59⅛	58⅛	59⅛	
18⅝	13⅝	MinnPL 1.56	7	34	17⅝	17⅛	17½+	⅛
13⅝	9⅛	MirroAl .96	8	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
16½	9	MissnEq .28	6	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
22⅝	16⅝	MissRiv 1.20	4	40	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞+	⅛
17½	16⅛	MoPac pf 1		1	16½	16½	16½+	⅛
20⅝	14⅝	MoPlCe 1.60	7	9	20	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
11⅛	8	MoPSv .84b	7	34	9⅝	9½	9½	
48⅝	34½	MobilOl 3.40	6	269	47	46⅛	47 +	¼
5⅛	1½	Mobile Hom		35	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
16½	8½	Mohasco .60	5	175	14⅛	13⅝	14 +	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Mohk Data		81	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
16⅛	8⅝	MohRub 1	5	32	18⅛	18	18	
22⅛	14⅝	Molycrp .60	4	103	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞+	⅛
21	9	Monrch 1.30	4	6	19	18⅝	19 +	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Monogr .20	4	13	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
11⅛	7	MonrEq .38	18	142	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
88⅛	61	Monsan 2.60	10	870	80⅝	79½	79⅞	
89	48	Mons pf2.75		1	89	89	89	
30	24⅝	MonDU 2.08	9	6	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛+	⅛
28½	21⅝	MonPw 1.90	8	18	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
23	19⅝	MonSt 1.80a		20	22	21⅞	22 +	⅛
9⅝	4⅛	MONY .70e	9	72	6⅝	6½	6½	
95⅝	20⅝	MoorMc 1.30	4	108	69⅝	68⅛	69⅛+	⅛
71	44⅝	Morgan 1.80	11	293	53⅛	51⅝	51⅝—	1⅛
27	13⅛	MorrsKn .88	6	25	23	22⅛	23 +	⅛
4⅝	1½	MorseEl Pd		15	2½	2⅛	2½	
9⅝	5⅛	MorseSh .20	9	73	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
4⅛	1⅝	MigeTr Am		6	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	MorNor .68	9	289	13½	12⅝	13⅛+	⅛
57⅝	33⅝	Motorola .70	36	337	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝—	⅛
44⅝	25⅝	MtFuel 1.48	11	38	35⅛	35	35⅛+	⅛
20	14⅛	MtStTel 1.52	8	20	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Munford .36	5	19	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Munid pf.40		14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
16⅝	11	Munsng 1.88	15	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
17½	10⅛	MurphC 1.20	7	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
28⅝	15½	MurpOil .60	4	53	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
17⅝	12	MurryOh 1	5	5	14	14	14	
15⅝	12⅝	MutlOm 1.32		21	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
9⅝	4	MyersL .40	20	25	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
N								
42½	22⅛	Nabisco 2.38	12	108	37⅝	36⅝	37⅛—	⅛
33⅝	17	NalcoCh .60	19	15	29	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
15⅛	4⅝	NarcoScl .60	7	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
22⅛	9⅛	NashuaC .68	7	924	9⅝	9	9⅛—	½
15⅛	7⅛	NatAirl .50	8	135	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛+	⅛
15⅛	7⅝	N Avia .69e		19	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
13⅝	9⅛	NatCan .53	4	32	10½	10	10⅛+	⅛
52⅝	27	N Chem .32	24	117	33	31½	33 +	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	NatCityL .90		8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
44⅛	29⅝	NatDet 2.72	5	1	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	
17⅝	13⅝	NatDist 1.20	6	61	16	15⅝	15⅞+	⅛
23½	18⅛	NatFuel 2.86	6	12	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	
15	8⅛	NatGyp 1.05	9	121	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	
5⅝	1⅝	Nat Homes		84	4⅝	4	4⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	NatInd .30	3	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
12⅞	9½	NtInd pf1.25		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
29⅛	9½	Nt MedCare	15	107	13½	13⅝	13⅝	
48⅝	9⅛	Nat Semicn	36	731	46⅛	44⅛	45⅛+	1⅛
11⅛	6⅛	NatSvcIn .74	7	47	9	8⅝	9 +	⅛
16½	11⅛	N Stand .90	5	56	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
46½	30½	N Starch .80	15	11	43⅛	42	42 —	1½
45⅛	32⅝	NatStl 2.50a	5	48	40	39⅝	39⅝—	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Nat Tea		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
35½	22⅝	Natoma 1.20	4	81	27⅛	25⅝	27⅛+	⅛
39⅝	14½	NCR Cp .72	7	611	25⅝	25⅛	25½+	⅛
18⅝	6⅛	Neptune .59	8	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
20⅝	15⅛	NevPw 1.50	6	16	17	16⅝	17 +	⅛
23	20⅝	NevP pf2.30		z1490	21	21	21	
19½	13	NEngEl 1.78	7	79	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	⅛
13½	8⅝	NEnGE 1.28	7	40	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
27⅝	22⅛	N EngT 2.36	10	11	25⅝	25	25	
14⅝	8⅛	Newhall .40	9	45	12⅝	12½	12½+	⅛
26½	18⅛	Newmt 1.60	11	136	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
81	63⅛	Nwmt pf4.50		7	78	77	77 —	2½
23⅛	16⅝	NYSEG 2.20	7	307	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝+	⅛
91	78½	NYSE pf8.80		z200	84	84	84	
23½	19⅛	NYSE pf2.12		2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
12⅝	8⅛	NiaMP 1.24	7	158	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
102⅝	98½	NiM pf 11.75		z290	103½	102½	103½+	⅜
97½	87	NIM pf 10.60		z140	95	94½	95 +	½
76	63	Nia M pf7.72		z380	73⅝	73	73	
59½	51⅛	NiaM pf 6.10		z80	54½	54½	54½+	¼
53	41½	NiaM pf 5.25		z200	47	46½	47 +	1½
41	31	NiaM pf 3.90		z160	36	35½	35½—	½
37	29	NiaM pf 3.60		z120	34½	32⅝	34½+	1
15	11	NiaShr 1.13e		71	16⅝	13	13⅛+	½
17⅝	11⅛	NL Ind 1	5	98	13	12⅝	12⅝	
18½	12⅛	NLT Cp .60	6	425	15½	14⅝	15⅛+	⅜
71	59⅛	NorfkWn 5	9	44	68⅛	67⅛	67⅛+	⅛
15⅛	12½	Norlin 1.25	3	30	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
22⅛	10⅞	Norris 1.20	7	77	20⅛	19	20⅛+	⅛
44⅝	24⅛	NoACoal .80	8	41	32⅝	31⅝	32⅛+	⅞
18⅞	5⅝	NoAMt 1.15e	9	85	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
24⅛	12⅝	NoAPhl 1.20	8	11	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
3⅝	2⅛	NoCAir .10e	7	29	2½	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
1⅝	11-16	NoCeAir wt		5	⅝	⅝	⅝	+1-16
10	6⅛	NoestUt 1.02	6	298	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
11½	8½	SoCenGs .68	7	9	8½	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
24⅛	17⅛	NorIliGas 2	7	18	21⅛	21⅛	21⅝+	¼
24⅛	19½	NoIIG pf19.0		7	22⅛	21⅛	21⅞+	⅛
18½	13⅛	NIndPS 1.36	9	36	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
75⅛	59⅛	NNGs 3.10a	7	39	75	73½	74⅛—	⅛
80	74	NoNG pf6.84		z40	74	74	74	

(Continued on next page.)

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
SUGAR				
Dec	168.75	163.50	166.20-166.25	168.25-168.50
Mar	167	163	164.60-164.70	166.50-166.75
May	166	162.50	163.85-163.95	165.70-165.90
Aug	165	161.50	162.50-162.95	164.50-164.70
Oct	164.25	161.75	162.05-162.40	164 -164.25
Dec	163.50	160.50	161 -161.50	163.25-164
Mar	163	160.25	160 -161	162.50-163
Lots: 3,731.				
COCOA				
Dec	681	675	677.50-678.50	676.50-677
Mar	647	639	644.50-645	639 -640
May	628	622	626 -627	624 -626
Jul	612	608	614 -615	609 -610
Sep	605	600	603 -605	605 -607
Dec	598	596.50	600 -605	597 -600
Mar	595.50	595	598 -603	596 -598
Lots: 1,321.				
COFFEE				
Nov	748	742	748 -749	747 -748
Jan	745	740.50	744.50-745	744 -746
Mar	737	734.30	734.50-737.50	738 -739
May	736	733.50	735 -735.50	736.50-738
Jul	735	733.50	735 -737	737 -738
Sep	737	734	737 -737.50	738 -739
Nov	No trade		736 -737.50	737 -738.50
Lots: 758.				

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper: spot	553.50- 554	562 - 562.50
3 months	575 - 575.50	584.50- 585
Cathodes: spot	539.50- 540	547 - 548
3 months	561 - 562	570.50- 571.50
Tin: spot	3,059 -3,060	3,073 -3,077
3 months	3,116 -3,117	3,130 -3,135
Lead: spot	160.30- 161.50	164.50- 165
3 months	168 - 168.85	172 - 172.25
Zinc: spot	336.50- 337.50	337.50- 338.50
3 months	348.50- 348.75	349 - 349.50
Silver: spot	204.50- 204.70	207.70- 208
3 months	211.30- 211.40	214.80- 214.90

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	N.Ch.
COCOA				
Dec	605	602	604-605	+ 1
Mar	582	580	582-582½	+ 3
May	—	—	570-572	+ 5
Jul	—	—	555-	+ 4
Sep	—	—	545-555	U.C.
Dec	—	—	540-550	U.C.
Lots: 50.				

Market Summary

Oct. 23, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
TransW Air	210,100	6⅝	+⅛
Howrd Joho	180,600	15⅛	+⅛
Polaroid	172,500	37⅝	—⅛
Pan Am	157,200	4⅛	+⅛
Am Tel&Tel	143,200	50	+⅛
Alcan Alu	143,200	19⅛	—⅛
Gen Motors	141,200	56⅛	+1
Te Util	133,300	21⅛	+⅛
Ryder Sys	123,700	7⅝	+⅛
Citicorp	114,900	29⅝	—⅛
Southern Co	114,700	14⅝	
Sears Roeb	113,900	72	+⅛
Ford Mot	106,800	41½	+⅛
Gen Food	105,900	28	+⅛
GenTel&El	105,800	23	—⅛

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	17.90	16.86
Advances	911	707
Declines	480	645
Unchanged	432	466
Total issues	1823	1818
New 1975 highs	68	52
New 1975 lows	12	19

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Intl Banknot	77,000	1⅜	
Camration	49,000	79	+1⅛
Instrum Sys	37,500	⅝	
HoustOil M	34,800	30½	—⅜
Am Maize A	28,000	16½	+1⅝
Champ Ho	27,400	3⅛	+⅛
Syntx Corp	25,900	33⅝	—⅛
Sambos Rst	25,700	18⅝	+⅛
Certron	17,400	⅝	
Nat Patent	17,000	11½	+⅛
Appro. total stock sales	1,580,000		
Stock sales year ago	2,036,630		

American Stock Index

High	Low	Close	N.C.
83.60	83.32	83.59	+0.07

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind.	846.37	859.57	844.46	855.16	+ 5.59
20 Trn	167.98	169.37	166.83	168.18	+ 0.37
15 Util	82.69	83.59	82.06	82.89	+ 0.10
65 Stk	258.86	261.79	257.32	260.21	+ 1.23

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	102.93	100.97	102.29	+0.62
15 Railroads	38.18	37.57	37.95	+0.12
60 Utilities	44.17	43.36	43.80	+0.13
500 Stocks	91.75	90.09	91.24	+0.53

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	48.25	47.63	48.25	+0.37
Industrials	53.76	52.82	53.74	+0.35
Transportation	31.74	31.59	31.74	+0.21
Utilities	32.82	32.74	32.82	+0.08
Finance	46.00	45.78	45.91	+0.14

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Oct. 22	165,690	366,923	1,752
Oct. 21	179,741	416,334	2,108
Oct. 20	158,148	347,519	2,141
Oct. 17	188,891	327,168	3,838
Oct. 16	163,255	348,964	3,340
Oct 15	189,241	336,824	4,555

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—48

...bertsons	DiamSh pfD	Pillsbury
...ito Stand	DonLeIg wd	Pizza Hut
...lied Strs	Dow Chem	PPG Ind
...rther Dahl	DukeP pfAA	PubSvc EG
...sd DGdt	Edison Bros	Petrolatr
...VcoCp pf	Firestone	Quaker Oat
...ndl Cp	Gen Food	StRegis Pap
...ndl pf	Gen Motors	SCOA Ind
...st Prod	Globe Union	Scott Fetzer
...e Bell	Hanna Mng	Sheller Glob
...rden	Harris Cp	Smucker J
...st Myer	Howrd John	Soutin Gas
...it Paf	Inland Cont	Stone Cont
...lanese	Koppers n	Un Camp
...mins Alk	Lucky Str	US Shoe
...e Mills	Maremont	UnivLeaf wi
...rac Cp	Mead Corp	Walgreen
...b Foods	Monsanto	Westvaco
...rf Ind pf	NIM 11.35pf	Wolver WW
...yln Hud	NorStaPw	Woolworth
...aya Inc	Palm Beach	Woolwth pf
...im Sim	PepsiCo	Zayre Corp
...imSh pfC	Peter Paul	

NEW LOWS—12

...fa P Ind	GlfW pfDwl	NorCen Gas
...ffac Inc	Ludlow Cp	Sherwi Wm
...aul Co	Lykes Yngs	SherWmt pf
...mon Cp	Nashua Cp	US Rlty Inv

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches rose $1.149 billion to $4.224 billion in the week ending Oct. 15, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday. This was $1.604 billion higher than the level of Eurodollar borrowings in the year-ago week.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Thur.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	Unq.	*1.16
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	Unq.	*68
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ in. yd.	35½	.36
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212	180.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	212.82	177.53
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	58-60	114-116
Lead, spot, lb.	20	3.46
Copper elec., lb.	63¾-68	75¾-77
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.94	3.83
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	38½-41	38-40
Silver N.Y., oz.	428	5.088
Gold N.Y., oz.	144.4	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	788.5	871.8

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Oct. 23, 1975

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
WORLD SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)					
Jan	14.20	14.20	14.20	N14.14	14.05
Mar	14.10	14.18	13.97	14.11	14.00
May	14.09	14.11	13.92	14.07	13.95
Jul	14.00	14.05	13.70	14.01	13.90
Sep	13.99	14.00	13.87	13.97	13.87
Oct	13.95	14.00	13.85	14.00	13.85
Mar	13.82	13.90	13.80	13.90	13.73
Sales: 1,470.					
WOOL (6,000 lbs)					
No sales.					
COCOA (30,000 lbs)					
Dec	61.10	61.30	60.75	61.10	61.10
Mar	57.50	57.76	57.16	57.60	57.45
May	55.45	55.85	55.25	55.65	55.45
Jul	53.85	53.90	53.60	53.90	53.85
Sep	52.70	53.00	52.50	52.90	52.75
Sales: 758.					
COPPER (25,000 lbs)					
Oct	52.80	53.00	52.40	52.50	53.00
Dec	53.60	53.70	53.10	54.10	53.70
Jan	54.10	54.30	53.60	53.70	54.30
Mar	55.40	55.60	54.80	54.90	55.60
May	56.60	56.80	56.10	56.10	56.80
Jul	—	57.80	57.80	57.20	58.00
Sep	59.20	59.20	58.40	58.40	59.20
Sales estimated: 2,086.					
POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
Nov	6.65	7.00	6.37	6.41	6.55
Mar	8.69	8.69	7.78	7.82	8.19
Apr	11.08	11.08	10.08	10.08	10.58
May	13.98	13.98	12.98	12.98	13.47
Sales: 8,501.					
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Nov	424.00	427.00	424.00	427.00	432.50
Dec	433.00	433.00	424.00	430.00	435.50
Jan	436.50	436.50	428.80	433.30	438.80
Mar	444.00	444.00	433.50	440.50	446.20
May	450.50	450.50	442.00	447.60	453.50
Jul	458.50	458.50	450.00	454.60	460.70
Sep	461.00	461.50	455.50	461.50	467.90
Dec	475.00	475.00	467.50	472.00	478.70
Jan	476.50	476.50	471.00	475.20	482.10
Sales estimated: 18,370.					

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)					
Nov	61.60	61.70	61.50	B61.50	B61.65
Jan	63.00	63.00	62.65	B62.75	63.25
Mar	64.15	64.15	63.80	63.90	64.50
May	65.00	65.00	64.80	B65.05	B65.60
Jul	65.35	65.35	65.35	B66.00	B66.45
Sales: 225.					
COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)					
Dec	52.38	52.40	51.60	51.65	52.10
Mar	53.50	53.65	52.85	52.98	53.30
May	54.40	54.40	53.65	B53.90	B54.20
Jul	54.75	54.95	54.20	B54.35	B54.70
Oct	55.15	55.15	54.90	B54.85	B55.30
Dec	55.25	55.30	54.80	54.90	55.40
Mar	—	—	—	B55.15	B55.65
Sales: 2,150.					
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Oct	144.30	144.30	143.40	144.40S	145.50
Dec	145.90	145.90	143.90	145.10S	146.50
Feb	147.20	147.20	145.90	147.10S	148.50
Apr	149.10	149.10	148.00	149.20S	150.70
Jun	152.30	152.30	150.40	151.38S	152.90
Oct	154.80	154.80	154.80	155.60S	157.20
Sales: 1,024.					

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Dec	3.94	3.95½	3.88½	3.92	3.96
Mar	4.11	4.11	4.03	4.07½	4.11
May	4.13	4.14	4.07½	4.10½	4.15
Jul	4.12	4.12	4.04	4.07½	4.14
Sep	4.15½	4.16	4.11	4.13½	4.20
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Dec	2.84½	2.84½	2.81	2.83¼	2.84½
Mar	2.92½	2.92¾	2.89¾	2.91½	2.92¾
May	2.96½	2.96½	2.93½	2.95½	2.96
Jul	2.97	2.97	2.94	2.96	2.97¾
Sep	2.86	2.90	2.86	2.89	2.90
Dec	2.78½	2.81	2.78½	2.81	2.79½
Mar	2.86	2.86½	2.85	2.86½	2.85
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Nov	5.05	5.07	4.93½	4.99	5.07
Jan	5.17	5.18	5.06	5.10	5.18
Mar	5.30	5.30	5.16½	5.20	5.29
May	5.37	5.38	5.25½	5.28½	5.38½
Jul	5.43½	5.43½	5.33	5.34	5.45
Aug	5.45½	5.45½	5.34½	5.36	5.46
Sep	5.43	5.43	5.35	5.38	5.45
Nov	5.44	5.44	5.38	5.39	5.45
Jan	5.50	5.50	5.45	5.47	5.53
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Dec	19.85	19.90	19.50	19.60	19.85
Jan	19.80	19.95	19.60	19.70	19.85
Mar	20.05	20.10	19.75	19.85	20.10
May	20.15	20.20	19.90	19.90	20.15
Jul	20.30	20.30	20.00	20.00	20.25
Aug	20.25	20.25	20.00	20.00	20.25
Sep	20.05	20.25	20.00	20.00	20.20
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Dec	133.50	133.50	130.50	131.90	133.80
Jan	134.00	134.50	131.50	132.70	135.00
Mar	135.50	136.00	134.00	134.90	136.50
May	136.50	136.50	134.30	135.00	136.50
Jul	138.00	138.50	137.00	137.50	138.50
Aug	139.00	139.00	139.00	139.00	140.00
Sep	140.50	140.50	140.50	140.50	140.50

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
SILVER (5.00 troy oz)					
Oct	428.00	428.00	428.00	427.00	434.00
Nov	—	—	—	429.00	434.00
Dec	434.00	434.00	434.00	430.00	438.00
Feb	440.50	440.50	430.50	438.00	444.50
Apr	447.10	448.00	439.00	445.00	451.50
Jun	455.00	455.50	445.00	452.50	459.00
Aug	461.50	461.50	453.00	460.00	468.00
Oct	467.00	467.00	459.50	466.50	475.50
Dec	475.00	476.00	467.00	473.00	482.50
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Dec	43.40	44.60	43.15	b44.60	43.12
Feb	39.50	40.85	39.10	b40.85	39.40
Apr	38.95	39.90	38.20	b39.90	38.47
Jun	40.20	41.45	39.98	a41.35	40.00
Aug	40.10	41.60	40.02	41.60	40.10

Sales: Dec 4168; Feb 4392; April 2898; June 1008; Aug 228.
Open interest: Oct 106; Dec 11697; Feb 10921; April 4184; June 3187; Aug 1069.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Dec	53.40	55.20	52.92	53.58	a54.42
Feb	49.00	51.37	48.75	50.00	a50.25
Apr	43.45	45.80	43.42	44.65	a44.92
Jun	43.40	44.90	42.67	43.80	a44.17
Jul	43.10	45.15	42.40	43.78	a44.10
Aug	40.90	42.80	40.42	a41.90	a41.92
Oct	37.75	40.60	37.60	a38.38	a39.10

Sales: Dec 3064; Feb 2632; April 1000; June 480; July 288; Aug 100; Oct 48.
Open interest: Oct 26; Dec 7135; Feb 6583; April 2227; June 1713; July 1116; Aug 302; Oct 70.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Nov	52.95	53.45	52.75	b53.40	53.00
Dec	56.00	57.00	55.75	56.90	56.25
Jan	54.90	55.40	54.40	a55.05	54.80
Feb	—	—	—	b51.00	50.75
Mar	51.20	51.20	51.20	51.20	51.20

Sales: Nov 90; Dec 336; Jan 13; Feb 0; March 4.
Open interest: Oct 14; Nov 875; Dec 1548; Jan 490; Feb 97; March 61.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)					
Feb	87.67	87.67	87.67	a87.67	a89.17
Mar	85.20	85.20	85.20	a85.20	a86.70
May	79.85	79.85	79.85	a79.85	a81.35
Jul	77.27	77.80	77.27	a77.27	a78.77
Aug	73.65	74.50	73.65	a73.65	a75.15

Sales: Feb 61; March 20; May 140; July 260; Aug 118.
Open interest: Feb 4497; March 3039; May 2398; July 2251; Aug 949.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Dec	146.10	146.10	143.70	145.10	146.40
Mar	148.10	148.50	146.70	147.60	149.60
Jun	150.70	151.80	150.10	151.10	152.90
Sep	153.80	154.90	153.50	154.20	156.20
Dec	158.40	158.90	156.90	158.90	160.30
Mar	—	—	—	163.50	164.00

Sales: Dec. 1,691; March 185; June 40; Sep. 3; Dec. 3; March 3.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & industrial stocks.

Closed Prices Oct. 23, 1975

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	44⅝	45⅛
1st Bk Sy	41	41½
1stEmp S	11½	12¼
1st Wn F	1⅝	1⅞
Hartf NC	14⅛	14⅝
Midl Bks	19	20
Shaw Cp	29	30½
U Va Bks	15⅛	15⅝
Va N Bnk	14⅝	15⅛
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	15⅝	16⅛
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5⅝	6⅛
AID Inc	4	4½
AVM Cp	1⅝	2½
Acushnt	12⅝	13
Addisn W	8½	8
Adv Ros	⅝	1⅛
Alberts	4	4⅝
Allco Inc	7⅝	8⅛
Allyn Bac	4	4⅝
A El Lab	⅝	1⅛
Am Exp	38⅛	38⅝
Am Finl	9⅝	10⅛
Am Furn	3⅛	3⅝
Am Great	8⅝	9
Am Telev	14⅛	15
Am Weld	9⅝	10⅛
Amtr Dv	⅝	1
Anadite	6⅝	7
Anheus B	34⅛	34⅝
Ard May	2⅛	2⅝
ArkWtG	16⅛	16⅝
Arvida	4⅝	4⅞
AsCC Bel	14⅝	15½
AnGas Lt	13	13⅝
Baird At	3⅝	4⅛
Balt PntC	13⅝	14⅛
Bang Hy	11½	12
Bkam Rlt	5⅛	5⅝
Bassett F	17	17½
Bays Mk	8⅝	9⅛
Beeline F	4⅝	5⅛
Betz Lab	35⅛	36
Bills Cb	6½	7
Bird Son	52	54
Birtchr	1	1⅛
Bick Hills	34⅝	35⅛
Bonza Int	1⅛	2
Booz AH	6⅝	6⅞
Braden	4⅝	5⅛
Brinks	9⅞	10⅛
Brks Sca	12⅝	13⅛
Browntis	3	3½
Buckb M	4⅝	4⅞
Buckeye	10	10½
Burn Sim	3⅝	4⅛
CalWSv	25½	26½
Campl Cb	7⅝	7⅞
Canfed H	1	1⅝
Cap Sws	4⅝	4⅞
Capitl Air	1⅝	2⅛
Cap Tac	2⅛	3
Care Cp	2⅛	3
CenVt PS	11⅛	11⅝
Chm. Lae	8	9
Chess Ut	8	9
Chi Brids	78	80
Chilm Cp	3½	4
ChrisSe	105	107
Circle F	1⅝	2½
CitznUt A	28½	29
CitznUt B	25⅝	25⅞
Clark Mf	24½	25½
Clow Cp	6⅛	6⅝
Colu Vent	2⅝	3⅛
Com Cir	16½	17¼
Coml Sh	17½	19
Comw Pa	23½	24¼
Con Pap	40½	41½
Craw Co	10	10⅝
Cross Co	18⅝	19½
Cutlr Fed	2½	3⅛
Danly M	4⅝	5½
Data Dsm	2	2⅝
Data 100	10⅝	10⅞
Dayt Inc	29	30⅛
Decor In	1⅜	2⅛
DeKlb Ag	35½	36½
Delhi Oil	2⅝	3
DeLux C	29⅛	30
Del Can T	11⅝	12¼
Del IntBr	28⅝	29⅛
Dewey El	⅝	1
Diam Cry	13	13⅝
Dixn Cru	15⅛	15⅝
Docutel	7⅝	8⅛
Dollar G	7⅛	7½
Dorch G	9⅛	9⅝
Dow Jone	26	26⅝
Doyle DB	8½	9
Dunkin D	5⅛	5⅝
Duriron	17⅛	18⅛
Eberln In	3	3½
Econ Lab	28⅝	28⅞
ElPas El	10⅛	10⅝
Elba Syst	3⅝	4⅛
Elder Be	5⅛	6
Elec Nucl	8	8½
Elec Mod	2⅛	2⅝
Energy C	3⅛	4
Entwistl	2	2⅝
Equty Oil	15⅛	15⅝
Erie Tec	6½	8½
Ethan Al	16½	17¼
Fab Tek	⅝	1⅛
Fingrhf	3⅛	3⅝
Fst Bost	16	16⅝
Ficknor	23⅝	24⅛
Fla WatU	⅜	⅞
Forest O	16	16½
Frmkltl	½	⅞
Fotomat	14⅝	15⅛
Frkln Cp	3⅛	3½
Frmkln El	6⅛	7⅛
Frng Ice	23⅛	24
Gen AlEs	3	4
Gev EFin	6⅛	7
Graph Cn	13½	14⅛
Green Mt	7⅝	8⅛
Grey Adv	6⅝	6⅞
Gulf Intst	9	9⅝
Gyrodn	3	3⅛
Harper R	7½	8
Henred F	15½	16⅛
Holobm	1⅛	1⅜
Hoover	11½	12
Horiz Res	7	8
Huds Pap	23½	24½
Hyatt Cp	4⅝	5⅛
Hyatt Int	4⅝	5
Ind Nuclr	3⅛	3⅝
Intra Ind	2⅛	2⅝
Interc En	8½	9½
Intrmk In	3	3½
Intrnt G	12⅛	12⅝
InBk Wsh	2⅝	3⅛
IaSou Ut	22¼	22⅞
Jamaby	10½	11⅛
Jiffy Fds	⅝	1
Joslyn M	13½	14⅛
KMS Ind	2⅝	3⅛
Kaisr Sll	35⅛	35⅝
KaiSt pf	18⅝	19⅛
Kalvar	2⅝	3⅛
Kaman A	16⅝	17¼
Kampg A	4⅝	4⅞
Kate Gre	½	1⅛
Kaysam	1⅛	1⅝
Keer Tr	5	5⅝
Kelly Svc	11⅝	12
Kauff Ess	12⅝	13⅛
Kaye Fib	15⅛	16⅛
Kay CusF	4	4⅝
King Int	1⅛	2⅛
Knap Vog	11⅛	12½
Lance In	21⅝	22
Land Res	½	⅞
Lin Bcast	7½	7⅞
Log Etra	2⅝	2⅞
Madlan G	12	12½
Mal Rlty	1⅛	1⅝
Mallkrt	44½	45½
Manor C	2⅝	2⅞
Marlt Frt	4⅝	4⅞
Maul LP	8½	8⅝
McCor	34⅝	35⅝
McQuay	9⅝	10⅛
Measur	15	15½
Medtrn	36½	37¼
Merld In	1⅝	2⅛
Mdlsx W	13½	14⅛
Midld Ca	1⅝	1⅞
Midw Gt	12	13
Millipr	53	55
Miner In	3⅝	4⅛
Minn Gas	18⅝	18⅞
Miss Vl G	12⅛	13⅛
Mrs S Pie	11⅛	12⅛
Monf Col	6⅝	7⅛
Moore P	7½	8⅛
Moore S	17⅛	18⅛
Motch M	2⅝	3⅛
Mot Cwsb	2⅝	3⅛
Mueller	7½	9
Narag Co	5⅝	6
Nat G&O	7	7⅝
Nat Ltb	3	3⅝
N SecRsh	3⅝	4⅛
Naimr Rl	3	4
NJ Nat G	10⅝	11½
Nielsn A	20⅝	21⅝
Nielsn B	20⅝	21½
NoCar Gs	9⅛	9½
NoEOl un	15⅛	16½
Nortrp Kl	13⅛	14
NW NatG	7⅛	8⅛
NW PuSv	17½	18
Noxel Cp	9⅞	10⅛
Oglivy M	18	18⅝
Ohio Ferr	13⅛	14½
Oil Shale	2⅝	3⅛
Ormont	4⅝	5
Otter TP	17⅝	18⅛
Over NA	6	6⅛
Pabst Br	22⅝	23⅛
PacGa R3	26½	27
Pakco	⅝	1⅛
Park Dr	20⅝	21
Paris H	2⅛	2⅝
Pauley P	4⅝	5⅛
Pearl Mf	15½	16½
Pa Enter	14⅛	14⅝
PnzlOff B	12⅝	13
Pepsi BW	5⅝	6⅛
Petrolit	79½	81
Petrlsoh	23⅝	24⅛
Philip L	8½	8⅞
Piedmt A	3⅛	3⅝
Pinkrtn	33⅛	34
Pion HiB	26⅝	26⅞
Pistllin	1⅝	2⅛
Poesis Cp	1⅛	1⅝
Progrp	1⅝	1⅞
Pub S NC	9⅛	9½
P Bennet	21½	22½
PutD Cap	3⅛	3⅝
Qual Ins	1⅝	2
Ragen Pr	2⅝	3⅛
Rahall C	5⅛	6
Raych Cp	239	244
Raymnd	9⅝	10⅛
Recog Eq	6½	6⅞
Road Ex	43⅝	44½
Robin M	10⅝	11⅛
Roselon	3⅛	4⅛
Rouse	3⅛	3½
Rus Stov	14	14⅝
Sadler	1⅛	1⅝
Scan Dat	1⅝	1⅞
Scripps H	19½	21
Seis Delt	2	2⅝
Seneca F	2½	3
Seven U	29⅝	30½
Snap Tls	29⅝	30⅛
SolidSt Sc	7⅝	8⅛
S Cal Wat	11⅛	11⅝
Standyn	11⅝	12½
Std Jegis	16	16⅝
Stan HPd	9½	11
Strls Str	3⅝	4⅛
Strawb Cl	20½	22
Sundal F	2⅛	2⅝
Super El	4⅝	4⅞
Sw Gs Cp	9⅝	10⅛
Sw El Sv	14⅝	15
TIME DC	4⅛	4⅝
Tampax	29⅝	30⅛
Taylr Wl	12⅛	12⅝
Tech Pub	5⅝	6⅛
Techcre	23½	24
Tecum P	30	32
Tennant	23½	25½
Tofny Co	6⅝	7⅛
Transo O	9⅝	10⅛
Trico Pd	24	26
Trite OG	2⅛	2½
Tyson F	14	14½
Un McGlt	10⅛	11⅛
US Bnknf	4½	4⅞
US TrkLn	12½	13
Up Pen P	17⅛	18
Valley Gs	7⅛	8⅛
VanD Air	7⅝	8⅛
Vance S	2	3⅛
Velcro	6⅝	7⅛
Ventron	18½	19¼
Wads Pu	6⅝	7½
Wsh NG	10⅝	11⅛
Webb Be	6	6½
Weco Dvl	2	2⅛
Weight W	5⅝	6
Weldtrn	2	3
Weling M	7⅝	8⅛
Well Gar	4⅝	5½
Welsbch	2⅝	3⅛
Wstn Mtg	1⅛	2
Westnd	40⅛	41
Wisc PL	15½	16
Wdwrd L	26	26⅝
Wright W	3⅛	3⅞
ZionUt B	18⅝	19⅝

OFFER TO PURCHASE

This is to inform shareholders of SECURITIES MANAGEMENT COMPANY S.A., société anonyme, 16 Avenue Marie-Thérèse, Luxembourg:

That an offer is made by Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Suisse) S.A. to purchase up to 595,097 shares of the above mentioned company for cash at a price of 0.65 U.S. dollars per share at the terms and conditions set forth in a letter to shareholders of Securities Management Company S.A. and a letter of transmittal. Copies of such letter to shareholders and of the letter of transmittal may be obtained upon request at the offices of

BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS (SUISSE) S.A.
5 Rue de Hollande,
1211 Geneva 11, Switzerland.

BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS POUR LE GRAND-DUCHE DE LUXEMBOURG S.A.
10 A, Boulevard Royal,
Luxembourg, Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg.

This offer will expire at 5 p.m. on November 15, 1975.

BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS (SUISSE) S.A.

Republic National Bank of New York

Consolidated Statement of Condition

SEPTEMBER 30

	1975	1974
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	$ 89,142,599	$ 79,421,524
Interest bearing deposits with banks	217,279,827	132,213,011
Precious metals	22,786,189	4,101,666
Investment securities:		
U.S. Government obligations	29,687,200	9,310,629
Obligations of U.S. Government agencies	56,782,624	63,896,102
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	127,630,585	127,350,606
Other	26,998,485	31,313,530
Total investment securities	241,098,894	231,870,867
Federal funds sold	80,000,000	105,000,000
Loans	650,643,025	454,444,587
Customers' liability under acceptances	53,849,970	53,402,628
Bank premises and equipment	13,539,069	13,193,513
Accrued interest receivable	22,904,840	16,827,309
Other assets	48,245,974	27,237,190
	$1,439,490,387	$1,117,712,295
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL		
Deposits	$1,161,700,548	$ 903,199,164
Federal funds purchased	—	—
Other liabilities for borrowed money	1,520,914	6,986,252
Acceptances outstanding	54,722,606	54,200,209
Mortgages payable	2,629,803	2,722,887
Accrued interest payable	45,839,674	29,131,500
Other liabilities	26,062,069	12,587,902
Unearned income	13,014,954	8,205,850
Allowance for possible loan losses	9,798,751	8,140,269
CAPITAL FUNDS		
Capital notes	808,000	808,000
Stockholders' equity:		
Capital stock	21,482,080	21,482,080
Surplus	44,252,511	22,070,365
Surplus representing convertible capital note obligation assumed by parent corporation	13,402,000	14,980,000
Undivided profits	44,256,477	33,197,817
Total stockholders' equity	123,393,068	91,730,262
Total capital funds	124,201,068	92,538,262
	$1,439,490,387	$1,117,712,295
Letters of credit outstanding	$ 42,227,444	$ 37,698,069

Fifth Avenue at 40th Street, New York, New York 10018
Member Federal Reserve System/Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
New York • London • Nassau
(19 offices in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, & Suffolk County)
An affiliate of TRADE DEVELOPMENT BANK HOLDING S.A. Luxembourg
Capital Funds including minority interest in affiliated companies .... U.S. $ 242,122,000
Total Assets .... U.S. $2,386,018,000
(At June 30, 1975)

Affiliates and Representatives in:
Beirut, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chiasso, Frankfurt, Geneva, Luxembourg, Manila, Mexico City, Panama City, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo

New York Stock Exchange Trading, Oct. 23

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
26⅝	15⅝	NoStPw 1.84	9	627	26½	26	26¼	+ ¼
110	100	NSP pf10.36		z200	109	109	109	+ ¾
77½	69	NSPw pf8.0		z60	71	71	71	+ 1⅝
44	37	NSPw pf3.60		z200	40¼	40	40	+ ½
4⅞	2⅞	Northgt .50e	16	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
33⅜	22¼	Northrp 1.60	5	38	31½	30¼	30¼	— 1
22⅞	11⅝	NwstAirl 4.5	9	119	20	19¾	19⅞	+ ½
47¾	34	NwtBnc 1.78	9	164	43	41	42⅝	+ 2
30½	18¾	NwEn c81.80	6	34	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	
35½	18⅞	Nwtind 1.75	3	60	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅛
105½	89	Nwind pfA5		2	98	98	98	
105½	68	Nwind pfC5		2	98	96½	98	+ 3⅝
78¾	49½	Nwlin pf4.28		7	72¼	72	72¼	— ½
12½	7⅞	NwMu 1.01e	11	74	9¾	9½	9¾	
46	33½	NwtStW 2.40	9	28	34⅜	33½	33½	— ½
28¾	20½	Norton 1.70	7	70	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	— ¼
27¾	16⅞	NorSim .56b	12	214	22¼	21¾	22	— ⅛
48	25¼	NorfS pf1.60		100	48	47¼	47¼	— ¼
18¾	10⅞	NucorCp .28	4	8	14	14	14	
11⅞	6½	NVF 1.77t	1	27	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	

O

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
11½	5½	Oak Ind .40	7	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
14½	7¼	OakiteP .84	7	4	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
22⅛	10¾	OcciPet .75e	4	896	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
12½	6⅝	OccidPet wt		274	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
70¾	42	OccidPt pf4		7	51	49½	51	+ 1⅛
73	40⅜	OccIP pf3.60		122	51½	49⅝	51½	+ 1⅛
22⅞	19	OccIP pf2.50		51	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	
21⅝	10½	OgdenCp 1	3	28	15⅝	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
22¼	23	Ogdn pf1.87		7	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
16⅞	12¼	OhioEd 1.66	9	164	16½	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
106	99	OhE pf10.76		z20	102	102	102	+ 1
50	41¼	OhEd pf4.40		z60	43¼	43¼	43¼	
113½	107	OhP pfA14		z320	113½	112½	113½	
117½	101	OhPw pf 14		z480	116	113½	116	+ 2
70	60	OPwC pf7.60		z20	66	66	66	+ 2
3⅝	8¾	OKC Cp 8.0	4	20	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ¼
25⅛	17¾	OklaGE 1.40	11	217	22¼	20⅞	21¾	+ ⅜
+32⅞	23½	5710 klaNG 1.60	8	34	23⅞	23¼	23	
29⅛	14⅝	OlinCp 1.20	5	45	28	27½	27½	
27⅛	13¾	Olinkraft 1	8	40	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	— ¼
13½	7⅛	Omark .50	4	19	10⅛	10	10	
17	7¼	Oneida .76	5	3	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
12¾	7½	OrangR 1.20	8	24	11½	11¼	11⅝	
16⅛	3⅝	Orange .16	13	17	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
35⅝	24¼	OtisElv 2.20	7	581	37¼	36⅞	37⅛	+ ¼
27	7	OutMar 1.20	11	76	25⅛	24	24	— 1⅛
16¼	8	OutletCo .75	5	6	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
21¼	9	OvernitT .80	10	10	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	8¼	OverShip .16	3	363	11	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
47⅞	25¼	OwenCn .88	20	47	40	39¼	40	+ ½
30¼	32	OwenIll 1.72	9	184	49	48⅝	48⅞	+ ⅛
79⅛	62½	OwnIl pf4.75		2	78	78	78	
14⅛	7¼	Oxfrdind .60	5	5	14¼	14	14	

P-Q

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
14¼	11½	PacAS 1.20a		54	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ¼
23½	16¼	PacGas 1.88	7	867	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	— ⅛
19	14⅝	PacLtg 1.68	7	81	17½	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
26⅝	10¾	PacPetrl .80	11	62	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅞
31	14⅝	PacPw 1.70	9	114	19⅝	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	12⅝	PacTT 1.20	8	76	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	7½	PacTin .80a	7	15	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
8¼	2¼	PaineW .30e	3	34	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
13¾	8¾	PalW pf1.30		12	12¼	12¼	12¼	
5⅞	2⅝	PalmBc .25	5	149	6	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅝	3	Pamida .10e	9	107	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	PanAm Air		1572	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅜
34¼	27¼	PanEP 2.10	7	225	30⅞	30½	30¾	+ ⅜
11	6⅛	Paprcft .60b	4	17	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
15¼	8⅝	Pargas 9.8	8	26	10⅛	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
24⅛	18¼	ParHan 1.12	7	7	22	22	22	
19⅞	16⅞	ParkPen .40	8	10	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	— ⅛
39⅝	14	Pasco 25c	20	3	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	+ ⅛
16¾	6⅛	Payls nw .25	8	17	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
22	9½	PeabGa .08r	14	61	18	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
2⅜	1	Penn Cent		91	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	3⅞	PennDix .24	6	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
63¼	36½	Penney 1.16	33	198	52	50½	51½	+ ½
53	45	PaCo pf4.62		1	50	50	50	+ ⅞
20	15⅝	PaPwLt 1.80	7	562	19⅛	18⅞	19	— ⅛
103	100¼	PaPLt pf 11		z120	101½	101	101¼	
92	79	PaPL pf8.70		z100	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
89	73	PaPL pf8.40		z50	78½	78½	78½	— 1½
85	69	PaPL pf8.00		z50	78¾	78⅝	78⅝	+ ¼
52	44½	PaPL pf4.50		z20	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	— ¼
26½	17⅞	Penwlt 1.36	8	133	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅜
22	18½	Penwl pf1.40		160	20¼	20⅛	20¼	
23½	17	Pennzol 1.20	7	568	22⅛	21¾	21⅞	
80	68½	Pennz pfB8		32	77	76	76⅝	— ⅝
29⅞	22	Pennz pf1.33		1	28	28	28	
7⅞	3⅝	PeopDrg .20	10	16	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
37¼	30¼	PeopGs 2.68	6	39	35½	35	35¼	+ ½
30	16	PerkElm .28	25	183	27⅞	27	27¼	+ ⅝
25⅝	16⅞	Pet Inc 1.50	7	43	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	+ ½
15½	11	Petinc pf1		21	14¼	14¼	14¼	
14¼	10	Petinc pf.80		5	13	13	13	+ ¼
13⅝	6¼	PeterPl .80	18	49	13⅝	12¾	13⅝	+ 1⅛
24½	8⅝	Petrolan .50	9	51	24	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
22¼	16½	Petrim 2.01e		2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
36⅞	23¾	Pfizer .76a	14	409	28⅞	28	28¾	+ ½
40¼	29	PhelpD 2.20	11	75	32	31¾	31⅞	— ¼
15⅞	11⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	8	240	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
93	74	PhilE pf9.50		z50	82½	82½	82½	— 1¼
84	67	PhilE pf8.75		z370	74	73	74	+ 1
76	59½	PhilE pf7.85		z10	66½	66½	66½	+ 1¼
75	57½	PhilE pf7.80		z120	68	68	68	+ 1
68½	57	PhilaEl pf7		z200	61	60¼	60¼	— 1¼
44	35	PhilE pf4.40		z320	38⅝	38	38	+ ½
39	32½	PhilE pf3.80		z20	33½	33¼	33½	
12⅞	10¼	PhilaSub .70	7	28	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
59¼	40⅞	PhilMorr .90	15	551	52⅝	51⅝	52	+ ⅜
6	2	Philips Ind		41	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Phill pf.25p		2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
60⅝	37	PhilPet 1.60	11	517	56½	55⅝	56½	+ 1⅛
8½	3⅞	PhilVnH .40		22	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
19½	7⅝	Pickwk .06e	8	124	10⅞	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
15	9¼	PiedNG 1.40	5	5	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
6⅜	2⅞	Pier 1 Imprt	15	46	4	4	4	
85¼	36	Pillsbury 2	15	185	85½	84½	85½	+ 1
31⅜	19¼	Pion Cp 1.20	10	152	30⅜	30¼	30½	
20⅝	11¼	PitneyB .60	9	32	18⅞	18½	18¼	— ⅛
47½	34	PittFtW pf		z190	41	41	41	
81¼	36⅞	Pittston 1.60	7	180	66⅞	66¼	66¼	
37⅝	31½	Pittston wi		33	33⅞	33¼	33¾	
24⅝	16⅝	Pizza Hut	15	599	24¼	23⅞	20⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Plan Resrch	8	24	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
6⅝	2¼	Playboy .12	10	46	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
18⅝	6⅞	Plessy 1.38e	6	100	14⅝	14½	14½	
7⅛	3⅝	PNB MR .40	15	28	4½	4½	4½	
43½	15	Polroid .32	26	1725	37⅞	36½	37⅛	— ⅛
13¼	3⅞	Ponderosa	24	125	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
18½	8⅞	PopeTa .60b	10	16	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
20¼	10⅝	Portec 1b	4	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	12⅞	PortGE 1.58	8	67	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
106½	99½	PoG pf11.50		z100	103½	103	103½	+ ½
50¼	23⅞	Potlch 1.50	12	18	46½	46¼	46½	+ ¼
13¼	10	PotmEl 1.16	9	209	10⅝	10¾	10⅝	
54¼	50	PotEl pf5.46		z100	52½	52	52½	+ 1
49⅝	41	PotEl pf4.50		z100	44	43½	44	+ 1⅛
45	35½	PotEl pf4.04		z370	39½	39⅛	39½	+ ½
32¼	24⅝	PPG In 1.80	9	213	33⅞	32¾	33½	+ 1⅛
12⅜	6	Premier .36	7	11	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
16	10	Premr pf.90		12	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
100⅞	78½	ProctGam 2	22	275	89½	88⅝	89½	+ ¼
8⅝	5⅝	ProdRsh .30	8	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	18⅝	Prolar 1.40	3	7	32⅞	32½	32⅞	+ ⅝
6	3⅝	PSA Inc		41	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	12¼	PSvCol 1.00	7	829	15½	15⅛	15⅜	+ ¼
17⅝	12	PSvEG 1.72	9	294	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
112	104	PSE pf12.25		z20	109½	109½	109½	
99	82	PSEG pf9.62		z280	91	90	91	+ 1⅞
83½	66½	PSEG pf8.08		z20	74½	74½	74½	+ 1⅝
77	61	PSEG pf7.40		z10	68½	68½	68½	+ 1
54	45	PSEG pf5.28		z20	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
41	29⅞	PSvInd 2.56	11	397	38⅞	38½	38⅞	+ ⅜
102½	99	PSInd pf9.44		z3000	102¼	102¼	102¼	— ¼
16⅞	11½	PSvNH 1.80	7	19	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
21⅛	11⅝	PSvNM 1.28	9	107	18⅛	18	18⅛	
9⅝	3	Publcrk Ind	10	30	5	4⅞	5	
4⅝	2⅝	Pueblol .22p		12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	PR Ce .03p		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
27⅞	18⅞	PugSdP 2.16	6	54	26½	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
34	25⅝	Pullmn 1.20	8	162	26⅞	25⅞	26⅛	+ ½
15¼	7¼	PurexCp .96	9	295	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
3⅝	1⅛	Purltn Fash		64	3⅝	3	3⅝	+ ⅛
37½	17⅛	Purolator 1	13	31	38½	37¼	38⅛	+ ⅝
20½	10⅞	QuakOat .84	14	288	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅜
102¼	97	QueO pf9.56		z100	101	101	101	
54	38⅝	QukOat pf3		3	53	52¼	53	+ 1
26¼	15	QuakStOs .72	11	88	18⅝	17½	18¼	+ 1
7⅝	4	Questor .12f		3	6½	6⅛	6⅛	

R

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
45¼	35	RalstonP .90	17	186	45⅛	44¼	45	+ ⅝
5⅝	2⅛	Ramad .09p	12	133	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	— ¼
10	6⅝	Rancoin .40		9	7⅝	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅛
8¼	5	RapAm .37p		18	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
31¼	17¼	Raybest 1.58	4	6	27⅛	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
22⅝	7¼	Raymint .48	7	41	17	16½	17	
59⅝	25¼	Raytheon 1	12	206	55½	55	55⅝	+ ⅝
21⅝	10⅝	RCA 1	16	460	19⅞	18⅞	19	
3⅝	1⅛	viReadg Co		55	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ¼
3⅛	1⅛	viReadg 1pf		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
27	15⅞	RdeBate .35	4	178	17⅝	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Redman Ind		39	2⅛	2	2⅛	
14⅞	7⅝	ReeceCp .74	10	15	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
36½	16¼	Reed Tool	11	60	32¾	31½	32¾	+ 1⅛
22	15⅝	Reeves 1.80	10	5	22	21⅝	22	+ ¼
15⅝	10¼	ReichCh .66	5	31	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
18¼	10¼	ReliancEl .90	5	81	16	15¼	15⅞	— ⅛
51	35	Relian pf3		1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
8⅛	4⅝	ReliGp .20p		9	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	7⅜	ReG pfC.65p		6	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	10¼	ReG pfB.55p		3	12	12	12	
14⅝	7⅛	Republic Cp	4	5	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
12	8⅝	RepFinS .80	6	32	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
3⅛	1	RepMfg Inv		10	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
35⅞	22⅞	RepStl 1.60a	3	171	30	29⅝	29⅝	
10⅝	4⅝	ResrvOil .12	7	29	7⅛	7	7⅛	
22½	13¼	RetailCred 2	8	11	21	20⅞	21	— ⅛
37¼	17⅝	RevcoDS .40	19	458	34¾	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
14½	6¼	RevCop .25p	8	26	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
81½	47⅜	Revlon 1.40	19	78	77	75⅝	77	+ 1⅝
4⅝	2⅝	Rexham .20	8	106	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
24¼	12⅝	Rexnrd 1.20	6	22	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
60⅝	49½	Reymln 3.08	9	196	59⅝	59	59⅛	— ⅛
68¼	52½	Reyln pf2.25		23	66⅝	65⅝	66⅝	+ ⅝
24¼	14⅝	ReynMet 1a	6	276	20½	19½	20¼	+ 1⅛
59	44½	ReyM pf4.50		3	50½	50	50½	+ ½
39	34⅝	ReyM pf2.37		2	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
10⅞	7	ReySec .40a	5	23	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
12¼	8	Richardsn 1	9	20	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
24½	13⅞	RichMer .64	12	80	22½	22¼	22½	+ ½
14⅝	9¼	Richmnd .80	7	264	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
17⅞	10¼	RiegelT 1.30	7	51	17½	17	17½	+ ¼
18⅝	8	RioGran .60	8	77	18⅝	18⅛	18½	+ ⅝
10⅞	7½	RioGr pf.80		16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
15¼	4⅞	Rite Aid .16	15	21	14⅛	13⅞	14	
24⅝	11¼	RivianF .90	10	18	20½	20¼	20⅝	
16	9	Robshaw .70	24	19	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ½
23⅝	13¼	Robrtsn 1.30	5	60	21⅞	21	21	— ⅝
15⅝	9	Robins .24a	11	185	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅜
17⅞	10¼	RochG 1.28b	6	30	15½	15¼	15⅝	
13⅞	9⅝	RochTel .76	9	20	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
11¼	4⅝	Rockowr .52	16	63	11	10¼	11	+ ⅝
25⅞	18⅞	Rockwlint 2	7	36	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
22½	17	Rkint pf1.35		2	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
86½	46½	RohmH 1.28	27	34	60	59⅝	60	+ 1
11	7¼	Rohrind .40		24	7½	7¼	7¼	
22⅞	11¼	Rollins .30	16	174	22⅞	22¼	22⅝	— ⅛
8½	4⅝	Ronson .14p	22	16	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
16	9¼	Roper 1.20		8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
25¼	17⅝	RorerA .90	9	177	18⅝	17⅞	18⅝	
48⅛	27⅝	Rosario .40b	14	247	31⅝	29⅞	31¼	
19⅝	8⅞	RoyCCol .72	14	121	16	15⅛	16	+ ⅝
39⅞	24½	RoylD 3.26a	3	260	35⅞	35½	35⅞	+ ¼
7½	3⅛	Roylind .45t	10	59	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	RTE Cp .16	30	11	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ½
25⅝	14	Rubbrm .40	24	37	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ¼
25⅝	11	Rucker .20	4	78	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
12	5⅞	RussTog .76	19	26	10	9⅝	10	+ ¼
9	3⅝	Ryder Sys		1237	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛

S

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
41¾	25	SabineR .56	10	12	35½	34⅞	35½	+ ½
3½	1½	Safegrd Ind	13	15	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
52⅝	34⅝	SafewySt 2	11	407	49⅝	48⅝	49	— ⅛
7⅞	3	Saga Corp	6	59	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
39¾	26½	StJoMin 1.20	9	169	38	37⅝	37½	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅞	StJoLtP 1.12	11	14	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
27⅝	21¼	StLSaF 2.50	7	12	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅝
11⅞	9½	StPaulS .96a		23	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
32	19½	StRegP 1.40	8	252	32½	31¾	32¼	+ ½
7⅝	3½	Salant .24b	10	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	10¼	SanDGs 1.20	11	404	11⅛	10½	10½	— ⅝
10⅞	2⅛	Sandrs Asso	2	27	7⅛	7⅛	7½	
31½	24¼	SFeInd 1.80	8	395	31¼	30⅞	31	— ⅝
8⅝	7	SFeInd pf.50		3	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
35⅞	18⅛	SanFeInt .30	9	64	23¼	22⅝	23⅛	+ ½
14	5⅝	SargWel .40	8	56	11⅞	11½	11⅝	+ ¼
5½	3	Saul RIEst		8	3⅛	3	3	
8⅝	6⅝	SavanE .30r	4	34	7⅞	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
13	9	SavnEA 1.34		2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Sav A Stop		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅞	3	SavODr .15e	10	82	6⅛	6	6½	+ ¼
7⅝	1⅝	SavinB Mch	5	54	4⅞	4¼	4⅝	+ ½
5⅛	2⅛	Saxon Ind	17	244	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	SCA Svc		64	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
6	2⅝	Schaefer Cp		19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
67¼	44½	SchergPl .86	23	396	54⅝	54¼	54⅝	+ ¼
30⅛	15½	SchlitzBr .68	21	139	20⅝	19⅝	20	— ⅝
90½	69	Schlumb .60	22	683	71½	69⅞	71½	+ ⅝
14⅝	9	SCM Cp .50	4	36	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
10	4⅝	SCOAInd .60	7	73	10½	9⅞	10½	+ ½
9⅝	6	ScotLad .36	4	14	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	9⅛	ScotFet 1.08	11	124	20	19½	20	+ ½
17¼	8¼	ScottFor .74	6	34	17	16⅛	16⅝	+ ½
19¼	12¼	ScottPap .60	9	203	16¼	15⅞	16	— ⅛
11⅛	5	Scottys .10	16	30	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
15	8⅝	ScovillMfg 1	19	112	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
36⅝	25½	Scovil pf2.50		1	30	30	30	+ ⅛
6⅛	4	ScudDuoVt	10	51	5⅛	5	5	
8½	7⅛	Scudd pf.83e		5	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
24⅛	10⅝	Sea Cont .30	3	3	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
31⅛	17⅞	SeabCL 1.40	6	65	21	20⅞	20⅞	
6⅝	2½	SeabWA .14f	4	12	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
37	25¼	Seagram .80	12	15	25½	25¼	25¼	
6⅞	3	Seagrave	18	5	5	4⅝	5	
14⅝	7	SealdPw .80	8	37	14⅛	14	14¼	
25¼	13½	SearleG .52	11	499	16¼	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
74⅝	48⅝	Sears 1.68a	29	1139	72¼	71⅛	72	+ ⅝
4	1⅝	Seatrain Lin	313	55	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
38⅞	21½	Sedcoinc .13	6	130	23⅞	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅝
7⅞	3⅛	SvcCoInt .12	4	27	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
11⅝	5½	Servomt .60	7	67	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+ ⅝
7⅛	3⅝	Shakspre .28	36	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
14	5½	Shapell .10	7	32	10⅝	9¾	10⅝	+ ½
57¾	39¼	ShellOil 2.40	6	75	54⅝	53⅝	54⅛	+ 1⅛
31⅛	11¼	ShellT 1.12e	5	7	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	+ 1¼
10⅛	4⅛	ShellrGl .56	6	219	10⅜	10⅛	10½	+ ½
38½	24	ShellGl pf3		2	37½	37	37½	+ 1¼
46⅝	33¼	SherwW 2.20	7	98	33⅞	33	33⅛	— ⅝
76	56¼	Shr W pf4.40		z500	56	55	56	— 2
18⅝	8¼	SierrPac .92	8	38	10	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	Signal .90b	6	64	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
41¼	32½	Signal pf2.20		2	34	34	34	— ⅛
9⅝	2½	SimPrec .12	18	31	6⅝	6⅝	6½	— ⅛
24	12	Simm .88a	13	16	18	17½	17⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	8¼	SimpPat .40	23	426	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	9½	SingerCo .40		164	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	
39	27½	Singr pf3.50		22	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅝
29⅝	18¼	SkaggCo .60	12	58	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	
67⅞	53½	Skelly 1.20a	7	1	67½	67½	67½	—
11⅛	6⅞	Skil Corp	156	34	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ½
26	13⅝	Skyline .24	123	298	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+ ¼
11	7¼	SmithAO .60	17	17	9	8⅝	9	+ ¼
36⅝	15⅝	SmithInt .36	9	238	27½	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
57¼	43¼	Smithkline 2	13	88	54	53⅛	53½	— ⅛
13⅜	7⅛	SmithTr .45	9	9	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
19⅝	10½	Smucker .80	10	11	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
12½	7¼	SolaBas .70	5	19	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Sonesta Int	1	15	2½	2⅜	2½	
13¼	5	SonyCp .04e	27	187	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
36	28	SooLin 3.15e	7	5	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
9	4½	SOS Con .34	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
16⅞	9⅛	SCarEG 1.48	8	87	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
16½	9½	SoJerin 1.56	7	4	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
13⅛	7⅝	Southdown	5	282	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
24⅛	16½	Sdwn pf1.80		12	22	22	22	
16	9½	SoestBkg .80	9	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
9¼	5⅝	SoeatPS .64r	5	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
27½	16¼	SoCalE 1.68	6	726	19⅞	19½	19⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	8¼	SouthCo 1.40	7	1147	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
31⅝	23⅝	SoInGE 2.28	8	12	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ¼
59½	41	SoNRes 1.65	8	63	46	45⅛	46	+ 1½
34	28⅛	SoNETl 2.84	9	14	31¾	31⅛	31½	
54½	50	SoNE pf4.62		z4000	52	52	52	+ ½
31⅞	24⅝	Sou Pac 2.24	12	251	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	— ¼
56⅝	40	Sou Ry 2.12	11	104	51½	51¼	51⅜	— ⅛
57½	44	SouRy pfA 3		1	53¼	53¼	53¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	5⅛	Sou Ry pf.56		4	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
34	19¼	SouUGs 1.60	8	45	34¼	33⅞	34	
29½	15⅝	Southld .46b	13	71	25¼	24⅝	25	
8⅝	4¼	SwstFor .20	6	4	6½	6½	6½	
19	12⅝	SwtFI pf1.50		5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
11½	9⅝	SwstPSV .90	9	139	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
9⅝	5	Sparton .24a	4	5	7⅛	7	7⅛	
13¼	6⅞	SperryHut 1	10	17	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
34	27½	Sperry H pf 3		1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
48⅝	25⅝	SperryR .76	11	332	43⅞	42¼	43⅝	+ ⅜
12⅝	5⅝	Sprague El		25	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	8⅝	SpringM .75	28	8	9½	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
29⅞	14⅝	SquarD 1.10	13	187	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
41½	24⅝	Squibb .84	17	138	36	35⅝	35⅝	+ ½
65	34⅞	StaleyM 1.60	7	107	58⅝	54⅝	58	+ 3¼
23⅝	19⅝	StPoor 1.92a		49	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
39⅞	33	StBrand 1.14	17	158	37⅞	37	37¼	— ⅝
58⅝	28¼	StBPaint .32	26	12	42⅝	42½	42⅝	+ ⅛
33	22½	StdOilCal 2	6	448	31⅝	31¼	31⅜	— ⅛
53¼	36	StdOilInd 2	8	434	47⅝	47⅛	47½	— ⅝
85¼	45¼	StOilOh 1.36	22	112	75⅛	74⅝	75½	
11¼	6⅝	StdPress .40	5	10	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	StdPrud .66	14	11	6¼		6¼	
10⅞	7⅝	Standex .56	5	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
21¼	12¾	StanWks .96	9	25	17⅞	17½	17⅞	
8⅞	6	Stanray .60	34	10	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
19¼	14⅛	Starrett 1	6	13	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
12	9⅝	StaMS 1.10e		19	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
87	48	StaufCh 2.40	8	407	81	79⅝	81	+ 1⅝
86¼	39⅝	Stan pf1.88a		1	88¼	88¼	88¼	
25½	15⅞	SterDrug .70	14	301	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¾
5⅝	2	SterlPre .11t	6	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17	8	Sterndnt .40	8	38	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	10⅝	StevensJ .80	18	123	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	17	StewWa 1.52	7	12	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	13⅝	StokVC 1.20	6	57	20⅝	19⅝	20	— ⅛
12⅝	10½	StokVC pf1		z100	11½	11½	11½	
72½	33⅞	StoneW 2.50	9	13	57⅛	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅝
12¼	8⅞	StoneCon .60	4	29	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
28⅝	9⅞	StopShp 1.10	6	19	28	19⅝	28	— ⅛
17⅞	10⅞	Storge Tech	7	167	13½	13	13	— ½
21⅛	12¼	StorerBdc 1	7	39	17⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— 1⅛
12	6⅛	StridRite .70	7	44	11⅛	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
42	19	StuWor 1.32	12	11	39½	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
31½	14	SW pfA1.40		15	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Suave Shoe	7	29	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
18½	11⅝	SubProGs 1	7	69	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
8⅞	4⅝	SuCrest .30	4	5	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	9⅛	Sun Chm .40		25	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
37½	29	SunOil 1r	6	11	32¼	31⅝	32¼	+ ⅝
40½	32	Sun-O pf2.25		45	34⅛	33⅞	34	+ ⅛
21⅝	11⅛	Sunbeam 1	13	373	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	— ⅛
26½	12⅝	Sundstrd .80	6	129	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	
16½	9	SunshMg .36	17	36	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
27⅝	15	SupVal 1.10	9	83	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
249	153	SuprOil 1.80	12	17	186	185	185	— 1⅛
5⅛	3	SupmkG .20	32	58	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
18⅞	9⅝	Superscpe	4	7	13⅛	13	13	
6⅝	2⅝	SutroM .25p	28	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅛	4	Swank .46	7	46	8	7⅞	8	
23⅛	12½	Sybron .84	9	144	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
9⅝	3	Systron Don	7	15	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛

T

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
28½	11⅝	TaftBrd .80	8	24	21	20½	21	+ ⅜
4⅛	2⅛	Talcott Nat		2	3	3	3	
8⅞	5	Talley .60	6	41	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	7⅝	Talley pfB 1		36	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
18	9½	TampEl 1.04	9	148	17	16½	17	+ ⅛
50⅞	11⅝	Tandy Corp	12	234	47	44⅝	47	+ 2⅝
14	12⅝	Tandycft wi		417	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+ ⅝
7⅞	4	Tappan .20		3	5½	5	5½	
8⅞	4⅝	Technicolr	5	26	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	5	Technicon	18	51	9	8⅞	9	
45½	18⅝	Tektronx .24	14	30	41⅝	41	41½	+ ½
6	2⅞	Telecor .25	6	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
25¼	9½	Teledyn .32t	10	138	23½	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅞
62½	48⅝	Teledyn pf6		4	60½	59	60½	+ 1⅛
9½	1½	Teleprmpt		482	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
3½	2	Telex Cp	11	47	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	19⅞	Tenneco 1.76	6	767	24⅛	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
3½	⅛	Tenneco wtA		1890	15-64	7-32	7-32	—1-32
100⅝	74	Tennc pf5.50		8	91	91	91	— ⅛
20⅝	12⅝	TesoroP .40	3	155	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	21¼	Texaco 2a	6	894	25	24½	24½	— ⅛
40	28¼	TexComm	12	152	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛	+ 1
39⅝	25½	TexETr 1.70	9	163	33½	32½	33	+ ½
28	26	TxET pf2.87		14	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
33⅛	23½	TexGsT 1.88	7	41	30	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	23⅞	Texasf 1.28	7	76	29½	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅝
14	8⅝	Texasind 1b	9	5	12¼	12¼	12¼	
119⅝	61	TexInst 1	36	298	102⅛	100⅛	101⅛	+ 1
18⅝	6⅛	Texas Intl	5	316	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
21½	12⅝	TexOGs .01b	7	85	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
21¼	15½	TexPac Ld	17	7	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
25¼	16⅝	TexUt 1.24	11	1333	21½	21	21⅛	— ⅛
8½	2⅝	Texfi Ind		16	6	6	6	+ ⅛
26	12⅝	Textron 1.10	9	72	22¼	21½	22	
32½	28⅝	Textr pf2.08		5	27⅝	26⅞	26⅞	— ½
24½	15	Textr pf1.40		112	21⅛	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅝
17½	9⅝	Thiokol .70	5	33	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
46½	25⅝	ThomBet .76	21	15	36⅝	35⅞	36⅝	+ 1¼
11	5	Thomln .40b	19	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅛	ThomJW .50	10	13	7⅝	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	ThriftDg .40	11	44	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	TI Corp 1	19	229	12½	11½	12½	+ 1½
42⅝	30¼	TidwatM .70	6	144	32¼	31⅝	32⅛	+ ¼
16⅞	7¼	TigerInt .40	13	154	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	
61	24⅝	Timeinc 2	13	54	59⅝	57⅞	59⅛	+ 1⅝
19⅞	10¼	TimeMir .50	11	38	17⅝	16⅞	17	
48	24⅛	Timkn 2.20a	7	37	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ¾
13⅞	9½	Tish Rlty		4	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
8	5	TobinP .15e		48	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅞	Todd Shipyd		47	8	8	8	— ⅛
22⅝	16⅝	TolEdis 2.12	7	46	22⅝	22	22¼	+ ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	TonkaCp .40	8	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅝	TootRol .40b	11	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	10½	TraneCo .96	9	28	22⅛	21⅝	21¾	— ⅛
39½	24¼	TranUn 14.0	14	22	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
12½	5⅛	Trans W Air		2101	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
16½	10¼	TWA pf 2		14	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅛	TrnWF .16a	8	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
10¼	6	Transam .62	14	209	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
75	54	Trans pf4.50		1	67	67	67	+ 1
22⅝	17½	Trainc 1.84a		44	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	Transco .80	9	101	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Transcn .45	9	15	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	TranOh .20r	4	11	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	12⅝	Transy 1.40	6	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
28½	19⅛	Travlrs 1.08	12	289	22⅞	22¼	22½	
36⅛	27	Travir pf2		4	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	
11⅞	4¼	TRE Corp		34	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
22⅞	16	TriCont .96e		115	20¼	19⅞	20	— ⅛
34¼	28½	TriCn pf2.50		12	30⅝	30½	30½	
16	10⅝	TriaInd .90a	3	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
13	5⅛	TriaPfc .30p		3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
34	9½	TrinityInd 1	6	53	32⅝	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
26	10⅝	Tropican .20	18	45	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
27	14⅛	TRW In 1.20	9	142	25⅞	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
62¼	48½	TRW pf4.50		3	57½	57	57½	+ 1
65	47⅝	TRW pf4.40		4	64	62½	64	+ 2¼
12⅛	7⅝	TucsonG 96	7	249	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
15½	5⅛	TwenCen 40	7	193	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
19⅝	8⅛	TycoLb .20e	9	48	10⅛	12⅞	13	— ⅛
24½	13½	TylerCp .60	4	21	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛

U

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
24½	17	Uarco 1.20a	3	5	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	10¼	UGI Cp 13.2	6	70	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	8½	UMC Ind 1	7	14	10	9⅞	10	
3	1⅛	UMET Tr		28	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
37	17½	UniLtd 8.9e	13	1	32⅛	32⅞	32⅛	+ ⅝
10⅞	6⅜	UnBanc .84b	8	35	9	8⅞	8⅞	—
76⅝	37¼	UnCamp 2	14	132	77¼	75¼	77	+ 1⅝
66½	40⅛	UnCarb 2.40	9	510	61	60	61	+ 1
13⅞	7	UnComm 1p	6	19	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅝	2½	Union Corp	9	24	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Ungelec 102	8	97	10⅝	13⅛	13¼	
80	67⅝	UnEl pfpf8		2	73	72	72	
71	64	UnEl pf7.44		14	65	64	65	— 1
47	38	UnEl pf4.50		z40	41½	41½	41½	
26¼	23⅛	UnEl pf2.72		7	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	2½	Un Fidelity	14	38	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
50⅞	32⅛	UnOCal 1.90	6	80	47⅛	46⅞	47⅛	+ ⅛
6	43	UOCa pf2.50		14	61⅛	61	61⅛	+ ⅛
82¼	61⅝	UPacCp 2.80	20	73	74⅛	73⅝	74	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Uniona Inc		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11	6⅝	Uniroyal .70	9	335	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
81⅛	66½	Unirhal pf8		z490	77	75	76⅛	+ ⅛
8	3⅝	Unit Brands		51	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	UnBrnd pfA		12	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	
8⅛	6	UnitCp .72e		38	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	Un FinCal .28	5	34	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	UnGasP .72	9	116	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	6⅛	Un Guarnty	14	13	8	7⅝	7⅝	
23½	17½	U Illum 2.32	5	13	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
11⅞	6½	UnitInd .40	5	8	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
5⅛	1⅝	UnitInn .10		2	3⅛	3½	3⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	9⅛	UJerBk 1.04	6	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅝	UnitMM .80		3364	10⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅛
20	8	Un Nuclr	44	149	14⅛	13⅝	14	— ⅛
2½	1½	UnitPk Mn		12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16	6	UnitRefg .48	5	54	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
36⅝	25½	USFidG 2.48	10	32	33⅝	33	33	— ⅛
17¼	12¼	USFoS 1.50e		26	16	15⅛	15⅛	
21⅛	14⅝	USGyps 1.60	16	86	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
25½	20	USGy pf1.80		1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	US Home		59	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	2½	US Ind .20		174	4	3⅞	4	
14	6¼	USLeasg .28	7	133	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	US Rltylnv		85	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	US Shoe .95	8	258	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	
71⅝	38¼	US Stl 2.80	5	260	65⅝	65¼	65⅝	
22	19⅝	USTobac .90	11	35	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛	
62½	31¼	Unit Tech 2	7	581	54⅛	52½	54⅛	
140⅛	86¼	UnTech pf8		10	126	125	126	
16	12½	UnTel 1.12	9	146	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
2	7-16	UnTel wt		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20⅝	14⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		19	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	
24	19	UnTel pf1.50		4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
9⅛	3½	Unitrode Cp	8	9	5⅛	5	5	
31	16⅞	Univar 1.40	4	5	26⅛	26¼	26¼	
41⅛	25½	UnLeaf 2.24	7	6	39⅞	39⅛	39⅞	
19⅛	16⅞	UnivLeaf wi		1	28	28	28	
18	9½	UOP .67p	11	218	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
53	30	Upjohn .96	18	208	39⅝	38⅝	39	
17⅛	9⅛	USLIFE .32	6	166	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
16⅝	8⅝	UslifeF .96a	10	16	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
22¼	12	USM stp12.0	4	89	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
27¼	19⅝	USM pf2.10		4	20⅝	20⅝	23⅝	
16⅛	14½	USM pf1.50		z150	16	15⅝	16	
74⅝	39⅛	UtahInt 1a	15	107	55⅛	54⅝	54⅝	
28⅝	23⅛	UtahPL 2.36	8	55	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	
28⅝	26⅝	UtPL pf2.80		12	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
26	17	UV Ind 1b	3	32	19½	19⅛	19⅛	

V

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
23½	18⅝	Vail In 3.40e	3	29	15⅝	15	15	
18½	6⅛	Varian .20	14	124	15½	14⅝	15⅛	
27⅝	19⅛	Vaedar 1.72	6	20	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
5⅛	3	Vendo Co		7	4	3⅝	4	
6⅝	2	Venice .20		39	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14⅛	11	VestSe 1.27e		17	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
39½	27¼	Vetco Offsh	11	107	29½	28⅝	28⅞	
26⅝	10⅞	VFCorp 1	9	53	24⅛	24	24⅛	
10	2⅜	Viacom Int	11	40	9	8⅝	9	
7⅛	3⅞	VictCom .10		82	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	
13⅝	8¼	VaEPw 1.18	7	541	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
73	56	VaEP pf7.30		z10	67⅝	67⅛	67⅛	
53	41	VaEP pf5		z410	49	48	49	
27½	25½	VaEP pf2.90		24	27½	27¼	27½	
7⅝	3⅝	Vornado Inc	20	18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15⅛	9⅝	VSICorp .60	6	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
36⅛	23½	VulMat 1.80	6	4	32⅝	32½	32½	

W

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
37	40	WabR pf4.50		z20	44	44	44	
25½	12¼	Wachova .76	8	5	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	
53	27⅝	Wach pf2.20		4	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	
4⅞	2⅝	WachRl .04p		22	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
13⅝	10	Walgreen 1	9	106	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
44	26⅝	WlkrA 1.40a	9	25	27½	27	27⅛	
25½	14⅝	WallBus .55	8	7	16½	16¼	16½	
10⅛	6	WallMur .60	5	90	10⅛	10	10⅛	
22	16	WalM pf1.70		1	20	20	20	
15⅛	11⅛	WalMart .06	27	35	14	13⅝	13⅝	
16⅞	6⅝	WangL .10	15	39	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
11⅛	4⅝	Ward Foods	21	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
11½	7¼	Warnaco .80	21	23	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
8⅛	4¼	WrnerCo .50	6	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
22⅞	8¼	WrnCom .50	8	309	21	20⅝	20⅝	
44½	17	WrnC pf3.25		3	41	39⅝	41	
38½	25	WarnerL .92	17	389	36	35⅛	35⅝	
25¼	13⅝	Warn S 1.20	7	24	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
20¼	12	WashGs 1.88	5	13	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	
13⅛	9½	WashNat .80	6	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
29⅝	23⅝	WasN pf2.50		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
15⅝	12⅝	WashSt 1a	4	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
19⅝	16½	WasWat 1.52	9	101	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
11⅛	4	Waste Mgmt	9	35	7½	7⅛	7½	
38⅝	11⅛	Watkin J .20	15	30	28	27¼	27¼	
5	3	WayGos .40		21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅝	3⅛	Wean Unit	4	3	4⅛	4½	4½	
16¼	10⅛	Wea pf1.88k		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
7⅛	4½	Weathrd .40	6	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Webb Del E	12	27	4	3⅝	4	
9½	6⅛	WellMcL .60	9	9	6⅛	6½	6⅞	
21⅛	15	WelsMkt .60	9	10	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
1⅛	⅛	Welbilt Corp		11	5-16	⅜	⅜	
20⅛	12⅞	WellFgo .96	6	51	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝	
8⅛	3¼	WellFM .10p		10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
12	8⅝	WescoF .60	7	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
23	18⅝	WstctTr 7.80	7	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
39	18⅝	WstPtPep 2	9	115	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	
9½	5⅝	WnAirL .40a	10	162	8¼	7⅝	8	
27⅞	15⅝	WnBnc 1.40	6	38	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
19	7⅝	WnNoA .05r	4	123	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
8⅝	5⅝	Wn Pac Ind	11	50	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
14⅝	8⅝	WnPubln .80	5	53	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
15⅝	9⅝	WUnion 1.40	49	165	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
60	42	WnUn pf6		1	50½	50½	50½	
20	9⅝	WestgEl .97	33	761	13	12⅝	13	
31⅛	19⅝	Wstvco 1.50	7	103	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
17	12	Weybrg 1.28	8	4	16½	16⅝	16⅝	
43⅝	27⅝	Weyerhr .80	25	574	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	
23⅝	10⅝	WhelFry .40	11	49	18½	19⅛	19⅛	
31⅞	16½	WhelP 1.05p		19	17½	17	17½	
60	51	WhelPit pf6		z100	55	55	55	
29⅛	15½	Whirlpol .80	22	272	28	26½	28	
23⅝	8⅝	WhitCn .80a	7	222	23	22⅝	22⅝	
12½	7⅝	WhiteM .10p	8	343	8⅝	8	8⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	Whittaker	12	164	3⅝	2⅞	3	
15	7⅝	WickesCp 1	39	77	9⅝	9	9⅝	
4⅛	2⅝	WiebdtSt .28	13	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
37⅝	25⅝	WilmsCo .60	5	715	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	
54	29⅝	WilmsCo wt		11	37¼	36	37⅛	
41	27⅝	WinnDx 1.44	14	33	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
6⅝	3⅛	Winnebago		70	4⅝	4	4⅝	
29⅛	22⅛	WiscEl 1.92	11	280	28⅝	28	28⅝	
102	89⅝	WisE pf8.90		z60	95	95	95	
88	79	WisE pf7.75		z100	82	82	82	
19⅝	15½	WisGas 1.70	7	98	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
25⅝	24⅝	WisG pf2.55		z4050	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
16⅝	11⅝	WiscPS 1.38	9	51	16	15⅝	15⅝	
27½	17⅛	Witco 1.20	6	45	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	WolvrW .05e	15	63	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
17⅛	6⅝	Womelco .60	8	25	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	
25	7	WoodsCp .48	9	37	18⅝	18	18⅝	
19⅛	8⅝	Wolwth 1.20	8	572	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
29⅝	21	Wolw pf2.20		16	30	29⅝	30	
6⅝	2⅝	World Airw	7	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
65	41⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	10	2	61	61	61	
4⅝	1⅝	Wyly Corp		21	3⅛	3	3⅛	

X-Y-Z

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
87	50⅝	XeroxCp 1	18	858	58⅝	57⅝	58	
12½	7¼	Xtra Inc	6	28	8⅝	8	8⅝	
12	4⅝	Yates Ind	9	8	8	8	8	
13	8⅝	YngSDr .60a	9	21	9⅝	9	9	
20⅞	9⅝	ZaleCorp .80	9	27	20	20	20	
16⅝	13	Zapata .30b	3	49	13½	13¼	13¼	
6⅝	2⅝	Zayre Corp		335	6⅝	6	6⅝	
28⅝	10	ZenithRad 1	50	349	24¼	22¼	22⅝	
12⅝	4½	Zurn Ind .32	12	21	9⅝	9½	9⅝	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closed Prices Oct. 23, 1975

Sales / Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
3700 Abby Glen	360	345	345	— 5
31670 Abitibi	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
5800 Acklands	$14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
100 Agnico E	425	425	425	
310 Agra Ind	475	465	465	—15
595 Alta Gas A	$10⅝	10⅛	10½	+ ⅜
155 Alta Nat	$21½	21½	21½	— ½
300 Al- Cent	$13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
325 Alliance B	420	420	420	+20
200 Argus C pr	$13½	13½	13½	
1300 Atco A	$9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
931 BP Can	$10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
650 Banister C	$7½	7⅛	7½	+ ¼
4216 Bank N S	$43⅝	42¾	43	— ¼
200 Baton B	$7	7	7	
13645 Bell Canad	$42⅝	42⅜	42½	+ ⅜
675 Beth Cop A	$11	11	11	
1400 Bloc Bros	340	335	335	—10
200 Bovis Cor	101	101	101	— 4
11960 Bralor Res	213	210	210	— 3
400 Bramalea	470	470	470	— 5
2200 Brameda	107	101	101	— 9
900 Brenda M	410	400	400	—30
300 Bridger	250	250	250	
1000 BC Forest	$15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
1500 BC Phone	$9½	9⅝	9½	
700 Brunswk	390	390	390	+ 5
520 Budd Auto	460	450	450	—10
1225 Cad Frv	$9⅝	9½	9½	
2113 Cal Pow A	$25¼	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
102 Camflo	$10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
300 Campeau A	425	420	425	+10
13950 C Nor West	490	465	465	—15
455 C Pakrs C	$17½	17½	17½	
6755 Can Perm	$15½	15	15½	+ ⅜
200 C Tung	293	293	293	
850 C Cablesy	$11¼	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
400 Cdn Cel	490	490	490	—10
20 CGE	$23	23	23	—1½
7635 CI Bk Com	$25⅛	24⅞	25	
952 C Ind Gas	$5⅞	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
2559 Cdn Tire A	$43½	43¼	43⅜	+ ⅛
1000 C Utilties	$9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
50 Candel Oil	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
1137 Cassiar	$6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
180 Celanese	410	410	410	— 5
600 Chieftan D	$7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
7 CHUM	$6½	6½	6½	+1¼
250 Coch Will	56	58	53	— 3
750 C Holiday I	292	286	292	+ 4
300 Con Bldg	240	235	240	+ 9
6850 Con Distrb	280	275	275	— 5
7135 Cons Gas	$11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	
2200 Conwest	275	267	270	+10
1000 Craigmt	450	445	450	+ 5
1300 Crush Intl	$7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
2519 Denison	$52¼	51½	51½	
2500 Dicknsn	$6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
8567 Dofasco A	$24⅝	23½	24⅝	+ ⅛
3525 Dom Store	$16½	16⅛	16½	+ ½
530 Du Pont	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
1975 Dylex L A	$6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
630 East Mal	230	228	228	— 7
110 Electro A	420	415	415	—15
600 Emco	$7	7	7	
467 Falcon C	$6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
1734 Fr.con	$27½	27¼	27⅛	
1540 Fed Ind A	$5	5	5	— ⅛
300 Fraser A	$18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
750 U Distrb A	$5⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
16900 Gnt Mascl	62	56	60	+ 1
110 Gibraltar	$5	490	490	—10
10 Goodyear	$13½	13½	13½	— ½
1400 Granduc	109	108	108	
20 G Oil Sds	$5	5	5	
219 GL Paper	$22½	22½	22½	— ½
50 G W Life	$50	50	50	— 2
80 Greyhnd	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
1671 Guar Trst	495	485	495	+20
110 Hambro C	150	146	146	— 4
748 Hawker S	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
3850 H Bay Co	$15⅝	15¼	15¼	
780 Huron Erl	$23	23	23	— ⅛
975 IAC	$18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
37 Inland Gas	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
660 Int Mogul	340	330	330	—10
3015 Intpr Pipe	$11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
400 Inv Grp A	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
6400 Jannock	$5	495	5	
9220 Kaiser Re	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
200 Kaps Tran	187	187	187	+ 2
2579 Kerr A A	$10⅛	9⅞	10	— ¼
400 Koffler A	335	335	335	— 5
260 Labatt A	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
950 LOnt Cem	325	325	325	
233 Lt Lac	145	145	145	
800 Lob Co A	490	485	490	
325 Lob Co B	$5	5	5	
735 Loeb M	270	265	270	
100 Mclan H A	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
1295 MB Ltd	$18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
225 M Lf Mills	$24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
60 Matgml A	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
9890 Moore	$45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
444 Murphy	440	435	440	—10
430 Nat Trust	$14⅝	14½	14½	— ¼
4867 Noranda A	$30⅞	30½	30⅞	+ ½
9869 Nor Elect	$24⅝	23⅞	23⅞	— ½
600 Nowsco W	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
180 OSF Ind	290	290	290	
700 Orchan A	240	240	240	
1100 Oshawa A	455	440	440	— 5
3900 Pamour A	415	405	410	
2450 PanCan P	$15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
7697 Patino N V	$11	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
200 Pembin A	240	240	240	—20
70 Petrofina	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
750 Pine Point	$30	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
400 Pitts C	$6¼	6¼	6¼	
1469 Placer	$18⅛	18½	18⅛	— ½
3750 Que Sturg	141	135	135	— 5
700 Rayrock	68	68	68	+ 1
120 Redpath A	$22½	22½	22½	— ¼
10400 Reed Ostr A	$5	490	490	— 5
472 Reichhold	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
5750 Revnu Prp	73	69	73	+ 3
165 Rothman	$13½	13½	13½	
1203 Scotts	$6½	6½	6½	
8371 Shell Can	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
4535 Sherritt A	$6	5⅞	6	
600 Siebens	$9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
200 Sigma	$23½	23	23	— 1
102578 Simpsons	$7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
1255 Simpson S	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
200 Slat W Can	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
1495 Southm A	$23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
12745 Stelco A	$27⅛	26⅞	27	
700 Steep R	120	120	120	
8400 Sundale O	$5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
100 Tara	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
7400 Teck Cor A	370	355	355	—30
2940 Teck Cor B	320	300	300	—15
500 Teledyne	485	485	485	—15
375 Texaco	$25½	25	25½	+ 1
2700 T n N A	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
5594 Dm Bk	$39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	— ¼
1000 Traders A	$12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
575 Trans Mt	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
16645 TrCan PL	$9½	9⅝	9½	— ⅛
300 Un Carbid	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
4250 UGas A	$7⅛	7	7⅛	
1450 Union Oil	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3250 U Siscoe	$5⅞	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
1700 Upp Can	102	102	102	+ 7
100 Van Der	300	300	300	
100 Voyager P	$8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
825 Weldwod	$9⅛	9½	9½	
1050 Wstburne	$8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
2900 West Mine	293	287	287	— 3
1030 White Pas	$8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
552 Woodwd A	$18⅛	18¼	18⅛	+ ⅛
100 Yukon C	90	90	90	
240 Weston	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛

Total sales 1,460,279 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales / Stock		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
364 Algoma	$	26	25¼	25⅛	— ⅛
300 Asbestos	$	19½	19¼	19½	+ ½
3375 Bank Mont	$	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	— ⅛
1300 Basic Res	$	10½	10½	10½	
1415 Bombard		26	250	250	—20
442 Can Cement	$	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
200 Cdn Indust	$	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
500 CdnInt Pow	$	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
485 Canron	$	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
3200 Con Bath	$	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
300 Gaz Metro	$	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
1000 Imasco	$	28¼	28	28	— ½
350 Molson B	$	15	15	15	
26989 Price Co	$	15½	14⅝	14⅝	—1⅛
200 Rolland A	$	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
3550 Royal Bank	$	30½	30⅛	30½	+ ⅜
300 RoyTrust A	$	19	19	19	+ ¼
155 Steinberg A	$	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
2200 Zellers		400	400	400	

Total sales 568,337 shares.

INAUGURATION OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE IN KUALA LUMPUR

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS has just officially inaugurated its new representative office in KUALA LUMPUR and is thus asserting its presence in Asia and South-East Asia where it is doing business through its TOKYO, HONG-KONG and SINGAPORE branches and its JAKARTA and MANILA representative offices.

By opening an office in a country led to play a decisive part in South-East Asia economic development, B.N.P. will be able to increase the range of services it offers its clientele to increase its relationship with Malaysia.

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

October 9, 1975

$60,000,000

MACK TRUCKS

Mack Trucks, Inc.

10¾% Notes due October 1, 1985

Price 100%

Plus accrued interest from October 1, 1975

Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.

The First Boston Corporation — Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith INCORPORATED — Salomon Brothers

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. — Drexel Burnham & Co. INCORPORATED — Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. AFFILIATE OF BACHE & CO. INCORPORATED

Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes INCORPORATED — E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. INCORPORATED — Kuhn, Loeb & Co. — Loeb, Rhoades & Co.

Reynolds Securities Inc. — Wertheim & Co., Inc. — White, Weld & Co. INCORPORATED

Currency Rates

October 23, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6280	5.4640	102.84*	60.30*	38.03y	—	6.8160*	98.82*	44.15*
Brussels (c)	38.61	80.20	15.106	8.8495	5.7325*	14.6725	—	14.665	6.491
Frankfurt	2.5575	5.2850	—	58.61*	3.784x	97.33*	6.625*	96.98*	43.00*
London (z)	2.0680	—	5.2940	9.0430	1392.20	5.4540	79.89	5.4465	12.3500
Milan	674.20	1401.0	263.71	154.51	—	256.61	17.475	256.92	113.39
Paris	4.3650	9.06	170.775*	—	6.4670x	165.875*	11.3025*	165.700*	73.425*
Zurich	2.6365	5.4496	102.98*	60.37*	0.3909*	100.2*	6.82*	—	44.3*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.95725; Escudo: 26.50; Israeli £: 7.00; Peseta: 58.975; Schilling: 18.09; Sw. krona: 4.36; Yen: 301.65; Belgian financial franc: 39.75; Canada $: 1.0245; Hong Kong: $5.0315.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Asked
Air France 9½-87	100½	101¼
Asahi 10¼-86	101½	102½
ASEA 8½-86	89½	90½
Ashland 8-87	89½	90½
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	101	102
Aust-Swiss 8-87	88	89
Bk Tokyo 7¼-76	98½	99½
BFCE 9-82	99½	100½
B.N.P. 9½-81	101¼	102¼
Borregaard 8¼-86	91¼	92¼
Broken Hill 10-90	99½	100½
Broken Hill 9½-87	102	103
Carlsberg 8⅝-86	97¼	98¼
Carrier 8-87	88¼	89¼
CNE 9¼-85	98½	99½
CN Rhone 10-80/8.	102	103
Cons Food 7½-91	84	85
Conoco 8-86	94½	95½
Cont Tel 8⅛-86	94⅝	95⅝
Copen Coun 7⅝-87	81½	82½
Copen Tel 8½-86	96½	97½
Corning 8¼-85	97¼	98¼
Cut Ham 8-87	90	91
Dana 8-87	88	89
Denmark 9-82	99	100
Denmark 7½-90	80¼	81¼
Dow Cor 8½-86	99¼	100¼
Dupont 7½-78	101	102
EIB 9½-85	100½	101½
Ericsson 9¼-86	99	100
Esso 7½-78	100½	101½
Esso 8-86 Nov	96¼	97¼
First Chic 7-80	94½	95½
Gen Cable 8¼-87	83½	84½
Gen Mills 8-86	94	95
Gen Mot 8¼-76	100¼	101¼
Gen Mot 8⅝-86	100¼	101¼
G.H.H. 7½-88	81½	82½
GTE 8¼-84	96¼	97¼
Haas 8-78	101	102
Haas 8⅝-86	99¼	100¼
I.D.B.J. 9¼-87	99¼	100¼
Intl Utl 8¼-82	94¼	95¼
Kimberley 8½-86	99	100
Marubeni 9¼-82	98½	99½
Michelin 7½-88	80¼	81¼
Miles 9¼-80	101	102
Monsanto 8¼-85	102	104
Motorola 8-87	91¼	92¼
NrgKomBk 7½-87	85	86
Norsk Hyd 9½-85	99¼	100¼
NorthAMR 7¼-79	98	99
Ontario 8¼-86	97	98
Oslo 8¼-86	93¼	94¼
Otis-Elev 8¼-86	101¼	102¼
Owens Corn 9-86	101	102
Pac.Light 9¼-81	101¼	102¼
Pac.Light 8-88	88¾	89¾
Papua 9½-83	98	99
Pemex 10¼-82	98½	99½
Pennwalt 8-87	84¼	85¼
Philmorris 8½-86	99½	100½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	99	100
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	94	95
Queb. Prov. 7½-88	84¼	85¼
Queensld 8½-86	87¼	88¼
Ralston 7½-87	90	91
Richardson 8¼-81	100¼	101¼
S.A.S. 8-85	86¼	87¼
Scanraff 8½-86	93¼	94¼
Scott 8⅛-86	99½	100½
Shell 8-86	94½	95½
Shell 7½-87	91	92
Singer 11-77	102¼	104¼
Skandin 10¼-81	102½	103½
SNCF 9¼-87	101¾	102¾
St. Ind. 8½-89	101	102
St. Ind. 8½-86	97¼	98¼
Sumitomo 9¼-80	100	101
Swed. Exp. 9-87	99	100
Sybron 8-87	87¼	88¼
Tenneco 7½-79	98	99
Tenneco 7⅝-87	86½	87½
Textron 7⅝-87	85½	86½
Tokyo Cor. 10¼-81	101¼	102¼
TokyoCur 8¼-86	86½	88½
Transocean 8-86	94	95
Transocean 7½-87	90¾	91¾
Union Oil 7-79	97	98
Union Oil 7½-87	91	92
Utah 8-87	88	89
Volvo 9½-85	98	99
Volvo 8-87	84¼	85¼
Beatrice 4½-92	88	90
Borden 6⅞-91	101	103
Borden 5-92	89	91
BroadHale 4⅞-87	71	73
Carnation 4-88	87½	89½
Chevron 5-88	101	103
Chrysler 4⅞-88	49	51
Chrysler 5-88	53½	55½
Cont Tel 5½-88	66	68
Cumm In 6¼-88	81½	83½
Dart Ind 4⅝-86	78	80
EastKodak 4½-88	114	116
Econ Lab 4¾-87	75	77
Firestone 5-88	88	90
Ford 6-86	86½	88½
Ford 5-88	75½	77½
Gen Elec 4¼-86	74	76
Gen Elec 4¼-87	84½	86½
Gen Food 4½-87	84½	86½
Gillette 4¾-87	80	82
Gillette 4¾-87	70½	72½
Gould 5-87	86	88
Gulf West 5-88	86	88
Honeywell 6-86	76½	78½
ITT 4⅞-87	69	71
I.S.E. 6¼-89	81	83
Komatsu 7¼-90	105½	107½
McDerm 4⅞-87	122½	124½
Morgan JP 4¼-8	102	104
Nabisco 5¼-88	90½	92½
Owens Ill 4½-87	87½	89½
Penney JC 4½-87	80	82
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	84½	86½
R.C.A. 5-88	72	74
Revlon 4⅞-81	111½	113½
Revlon 4⅞-87	100	102
Sperry 4¼-88	96½	98½
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	80½	82½
Texaco 4½-88	75½	77½
UnCarb 4⅞-82	103½	105½
WarnLam 4½-87	90	92
WarnLam 4¼-86	77	79
Xerox 5-88	73½	75½

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Asked
Amexco 4¼-87	80	82
Am Tob 5¼-88	99¼	101½
Ashland 5-88	73	75
Beatrice 6⅞-91	103	105

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	96.18	87.05	97.09
Previous	96.14	87.06	96.30

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Africa, French speak countries (air) ...$	72.50	40.50	Libya (air) ....$	85.50	47.00
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Australia (air) .....$	146.00	81.00	Malaya (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
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Bulgaria (air) ......$	59.00	33.00	Netherlands ........F.L.	142.00	79.00
Canada (air) ....$	114.00	63.00	New Zealand (air)..$	146.00	81.00
China (air) ....$	136.50	75.00	Norway (air) ...N.Kr.	289.00	161.00
Cyprus (air) ....$	59.00	33.00	Pakistan (air) ......$	114.00	63.00
Czechoslov. (air).....$	59.00	33.00	Philippines (air) ..$	136.50	75.00
Denmark (air)..D.Kr.	319.00	176.00	Persian Gulf (air) ..$	114.00	63.00
Ethiopia (air) ....$	114.00	63.00	Poland (air) ....$	59.00	33.00
Finland (air) ........F.M.	188.00	105.00	Polynesia (F.) (air) $	97.50	54.00
France ...............F.F.	286.00	112.00	Portugal (air)...Esc.	1,425.00	787.00
Germany (air)...D.M.	139.00	75.00	Romania (air) ......$	59.00	33.00
Great Britain ....£	16.50	9.00	Saudi Arabia (air)..$	85.50	47.00
Greece (air) ....Dr.	1,556.00	862.00	Singapore (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
Hong Kong (air)......$	136.50	75.00	S. America (air)....$	114.00	63.00
Hungary (air) ....$	59.00	33.00	Spain (air)...Ptas	3,300.00	1,810.00
India (air) ....$	114.00	63.00	Sri Lanka (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air) ......$	136.50	75.00	Sweden (air) ..S.Kr.	232.00	127.00
Iran (air) ....$	85.50	47.00	Switzerland ....S.Fr.	150.00	82.00
Iraq (air) ....$	85.50	47.00	Thailand (air) .....$	136.50	75.00
Iceland (air) ....$	59.00	33.00	Tunisia (air) ....$	62.00	34.50
Ireland ....£	16.50	9.00	Turkey (air) ....$	59.00	33.00
Israel (air) ....$	85.50	47.00	U.A.R. (air) ....$	85.50	47.00
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24-10-75

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American Stock Exchange Trading, Oct. 23

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
2½	1⅛	Acme Haml	10	5	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
2	⅞	Acme Prec	12	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5	1⅜	Action .05e	8	19	5	4⅞	5	
2½	¾	Adam Russl	7	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
1⅛	7-16	ADM Indust		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+⅛
14	6	AdobeO .10e	11	14	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+⅝
4½	2	A&EPlast P	5	18	4⅝	4⅝	4½	+⅛
1⅞	½	Aegis Corp	6	32	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅞	2⅜	AeroFlo .15e	10	2	5	5	5	+⅛
3⅜	1⅛	Aeronca Inc		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
3	1⅛	AffilCap .08t		17	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7¼	3⅛	AffilHsp .20	8	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3½	2	After Six .10	4	5	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+⅛
2¼	1	AIC Photo		5	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
5⅜	1⅝	Alken Ind	6	14	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
7⅞	3½	AirpxEl .20e	4	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
6½	2⅞	Alaska Airl	4	21	5½	5⅜	5½	+⅛
3¼	⅞	Alba Waldn	36	64	2⅞	2¼	2⅞	+¾
11⅞	5⅜	Alcolc .12e	6	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
5½	3⅜	Allegny Airl		30	4	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
7⅞	3⅜	Alleg Cp wt		5	5	5	5	+⅛
1⅞	⅜	Alpha Ind		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅞	1⅜	Altamil Cp	3	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
1¼	9-16	Altec Corp		2	⅝	⅝	⅝	—⅛
14⅛	6⅞	AlterPds .30	7	14	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
51	41⅞	Alcoa pf3.75		z250	44	43	43½	+¼
13¼	3⅜	AMAX wt		19	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Amco Ind	6	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅞	1	AHeselL wt		87	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Am Agronics	11	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
11⅝	7	AmBusP .36	9	10	9	8⅝	8⅞	+⅝
⅜	3-16	ACenMtg wt		4	3-16	3-16	3-16	
5¼	2¼	Am Fletch		15	2¼	2¼	2¼	
13-16	¼	AmFltch wt		5	5-16	5-16	5-16	
15⅞	8⅝	A GenPd .34	5	48	9⅞	8⅞	8⅞	—¾
7⅝	3⅞	Am Intl Picl	4	10	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
5⅜	3⅛	A Israel .26r	3	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
19⅝	7⅛	AMaizeA .40	5	280	16½	15	16½	+1⅝
19⅝	7⅛	AMaizeB .40	4	79	15⅞	14⅝	15½	+1⅛
8	1⅞	AmMot Ins		33	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
6⅝	2⅞	A PrecS .25e	7	15	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Am Rlty Tr		5	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
⅜	1-16	AmRltyT wt		3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
4⅝	2	A SelEq .11t	10	14	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
14½	10½	AmSci Eng	11	6	12½	12¼	12⅛	—⅛
4	1⅛	AmTrain Sv		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
10⅝	7⅞	AmUtilS .72		6	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
11⅞	4⅜	AMIC Cp	7	32	7⅞	7	7	—¼
4⅝	1⅝	AndraR .20e	8	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
3½	1⅝	Anglo C .12e	7	7	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	—⅛
13⅝	4¼	Ansbcr .16	3	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
6	1⅜	Anken .03e	7	6	4	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅝	2⅞	Anthony .30t	4	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
2⅜	1⅛	Appild Data	7	2	1⅝	1½	1½	
24½	12⅝	Aqult Ca .36	16	3	19⅝	19½	19½	
8¼	4⅝	Ariz CL .10e		11	5⅛	4⅞	5	—⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Armac Ent		10	1½	1½	1½	
21⅞	6⅞	ArminCp .12	5	53	16	15⅝	16	+¾
5¼	2⅝	Arrow Elect	3	24	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
6¾	3⅛	Arondal .49t		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
9⅞	4⅜	Arwood .30e	3	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
12	6⅝	Asamera .25	6	91	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+⅜
12½	5⅜	AshOC 1.20a	9	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
8¼	4⅛	Aspro .40b	5	7	8	7¾	8	+⅛
1⅜	1	Astrex Inc		2	1½	1½	1½	
4⅝	2⅞	Atcinfa .05p	20	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
1⅝	½	Atco Ind	43	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
2⅜	¾	ATI Inc	2	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
1⅜	½	AtlcoMtg wt		4	⅝	9-16	9-16	—⅛
11⅞	5⅝	Atl Richf wt		6	7⅞	7	7⅞	+⅛
5⅝	4	Atlas CM B	9	36	4⅞	4	4	
3	½	Atlas Cp wt		8	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
22⅛	12⅞	AugatInc .16	15	4	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
19⅜	10⅜	Austral Oil	13	39	18½	18⅛	18¼	+⅛
8	4⅛	Auto Train	20	7	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	
4⅝	1⅝	Auto Bldg		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅞	1⅝	Autmat Rad		4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
8⅝	4⅞	AutmSvc .20	9	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
44	21⅜	AutoSw .84a	11	8	34¼	33	34¼	+1⅜
17	12½	AVC Cp .10h	5	36	16¼	15½	15⅝	+⅛
3⅞	2	AVEMC .37		18	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
25¼	16⅝	Avondal 1.20	16	8	18¼	18	18¼	
7½	3	AVX Corp		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
		B						
8¼	4½	BadgerMt .50	7	5	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
14⅝	11⅞	BanFd 1.12e		5	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	
10⅝	4⅝	BanstrCH Lf		14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3⅝	1⅞	Banner .06	4	18	3	2⅞	3	
2⅜	1½	Barclay .04	21	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
3⅛	1⅜	BarcoCa .10	5	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
10⅝	4⅞	Barnwel Ind		7	9⅝	9	9⅝	
5⅜	3⅜	Barry R .23t	7	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅛	4⅜	BarryWr .40	5	21	5⅜	5½	5½	+⅛
1⅝	¾	Bartell Med		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3⅞	2⅜	Barth Sp .20	9	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
2¼	1¼	Baruch Fost	16	22	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+⅛
2	1	Barwick ET		28	1⅛	1	1⅛	
9¼	4⅛	BasinPet Cp	8	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2⅜	1⅛	Bell Ind .08	4	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
6¼	1⅜	Benrus Crp	7	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Berg Ent		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅝	2¼	Berg Bruns	10	10	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	—⅛
2⅞	1⅛	BernzOma		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅞	2½	BervenCs .12		1	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
5½	1⅝	BethCp .16e	8	15	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
2½	1	Beverly Ent		30	1⅝	1⅜	1½	—⅛
14⅛	5⅛	Bic Pen .36	9	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
25	12⅝	Big Ber 1.20	5	21	25¼	23⅞	25¼	+1⅜
7½	⅛	BigVSu .15e	3	5	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
10⅞	5⅜	BinnySm .60	4	5	8½	8⅜	8½	—⅛
3⅞	1½	Blount .08	5	50	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—⅜
3⅞	1⅜	Bluebird Inc	4	6	2½	2½	2½	
7⅞	3⅜	Bodin Ap .40	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
13	5	BellBer .20e	18	45	8⅝	8⅛	8½	—½
17⅞	9⅞	BowVall .10	31	48	14⅝	14	14⅛	+⅛
25½	7⅝	BradRs .10e	6	20	14⅝	14¼	14¼	—⅛
18⅝	6⅞	BradfdC .20	18	37	11⅝	10½	10½	—¾
3⅛	1⅞	Branch .05e	14	12	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	—½
14⅝	10	Brasch A 1b	3	51	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
14⅞	10	BraunEn .32	8	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
4⅝	2¼	Breeze Corp		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
36¼	17⅝	BrewerC .80	5	32	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	—⅝
3⅛	11-16	BroDart Ind	7	10	2⅞	2	2	
2⅝	1⅜	BrodySt .05t		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
10	4	BrooksP .28	5	9	8⅝	8	8⅜	—⅛
3⅛	1⅝	BrownCo wt		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
14½	8	BrnF A .32b	7	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
15⅛	8⅛	BrnF B .32b	7	19	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+⅛
2¼	⅝	BRT Rl .30e		5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
⅜	⅛	BRT Rlt wt		9	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3	1⅞	BTU Eng	17	10	1⅝	1⅛	1½	—⅛
8	4⅛	Buell In .30b	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
12⅞	7⅝	Bundy 1.08	8	7	12⅝	12½	12½	—⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Burgess Ind	8	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
14⅛	6	Burnsint .60	8	4	10½	10¼	10¼	—⅛
11⅛	6	Butlerlnt .50	3	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
23⅞	14¼	Buttes G Oil	4	45	18⅝	18	18¼	+⅛
		C						
7⅝	1⅝	Cabicom Gn	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
5⅛	1⅜	Cagles In A		5	4	4	4	+⅛
14	6¼	Caldor .15b	8	5	11½	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
7⅞	3½	Calcomp		9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
3⅜	2⅛	Cal Life Cp	4	1	2½	2½	2½	
13⅞	9	Cal PriCm 1	11	5	10½	10½	10½	+⅛
9⅞	5	Camco Inc	8	18	8	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
4 9-16	2⅛	CaChbA .25e		1	3 15-16	3 15-16	3 15-16	+1-16
20⅝	9⅝	Campin .40b	3	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
3 15-16	1⅛	CdnExp GO	11	5	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	—⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Cdn Homstd	28	48	5⅜	5	5	—⅜
14⅞	11	CdnPA 1.50	5	2	14	14	14	—¼
4⅜	2 13-16	CdnMarc .20	6	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
6	1 13-16	Cdn Merrill	23	3	5	5	5	—⅛
10⅞	6⅝	CdnOcc .25e	7	18	9⅜	8⅞	9¼	—⅛
1⅛	½	Canvarl Int		11	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2⅞	11-16	Capehart Cp		61	15-16	⅞	15-16	
2⅛	1⅛	CapitlFd .16		6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
23⅞	16	Carbon Ind	4	54	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
83	57	Carnat 1.20b	19	490	79	77¼	79	+1⅜
15½	8⅞	CaroPlpl 1	6	11	12⅝	12	12	—½
56	47½	CaroPL pf 5		z100	52	52	52	
1⅛	⅜	Carr wt		48	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅝	1⅛	Carrols Dev		14	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	—⅜
18⅛	10½	Castle AM 1	3	2	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
15⅛	11⅛	CasFd 1.26a		14	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
2⅛	1¼	Castleton In	16	17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
8	2⅜	Castlwd Int	6	10	5½	5½	5½	—¼
14½	6¼	Cavitron Cp	10	21	10	9⅞	10	
38	31½	CenM pf3.50		z710	34	33¼	34	+½
4⅜	3⅛	CentSec .30e		6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15-16	¼	Certron Cp		174	⅜	⅜	⅜	
4⅝	3	ChadMill .40	11	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
5	2⅛	Champ Hom	3	298	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+¼
6¼	1⅞	Chartr .04ed	8	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12⅝	8⅛	CHB Fd .57r	3	11	10⅝	10¼	10¼	—⅛
5⅛	2⅝	CHC Cp .30t	4	20	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅜
2¼	⅞	Chicken Unl	6	1	15-16	15-16	1	+1-16
12⅛	2⅞	Child World	11	31	11⅝	11	11⅛	+⅜
2⅝	11-16	Christian Co	27	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
½	⅛	ClMtgGr wt		22	3-16	3-16	3-16	
3⅝	1⅛	Cinerama		11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
9	4⅝	Circle K .30	5	10	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
5¼	3½	Citation .80	7	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
1⅞	⅝	Citiz Finl		5	¾	¾	¾	—⅛
⅛	3-16	CitizMtgl wt		2	⅛	¼	⅛	—1-16
7½	4⅛	CityGsFl .60	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
18⅝	8½	CK Petrolm	7	2	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝	—⅛
10	2⅝	Clarkson .16	6	5	7	6⅞	7	
9⅛	5⅛	Clausng .40s	3	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
5⅝	2⅞	Clopay .07r	24	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
4⅝	1⅝	CMI Corp	6	9	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
7	1	CMI Inv wt		44	1⅝	1⅜	1½	
28⅝	3	Coachm .10e	18	58	19¼	18⅞	18½	—⅞
7	4⅝	CoffMat .39r	10	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
3⅜	1⅛	Cohu In .15r	25	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅞	6¼	ColeNat .60	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
15	5⅛	Coleman .44	13	17	11⅝	11	11⅛	+⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Colon Conti		20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	2⅜	ColwelC .28		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅜
27	16⅞	Cmbusin Eq	11	30	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Com Grp .14	3	10	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
12⅞	8⅝	ComAlll .30	7	3	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	—⅛
14⅝	11⅛	ComMtl .60	2	5	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
4⅜	2¼	CoPsyC .20	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
19⅝	14½	ComPS 1.62	7	1	16⅜	16⅛	16⅝	+⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Compo Ind		5	5	5	5	+⅛
1⅜	7-16	Comput Inst	56	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅛	⅜	Comput Inv		11	11-16	11-16	11-16	
8⅝	5⅛	Conchem .40	26	5	6	6	6	
7⅞	2	Condec Crp	4	34	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+⅛
4⅜	3⅛	Connlty Con	5	2	3½	3½	3½	
5⅝	1⅛	Con Oil Gas	9	44	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅝	5⅜	Cons Ref .60	14	4	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Consyne Cp	8	8	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
1⅛	⅝	Cont Mater		12	13-16	13-16	13-16	
1	⅜	Cont Tel wt		18	½	⅜	⅜	
9⅛	5⅞	Cook El .40	7	1	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
21½	10	Cook Ind .40	4	13	20	20	20	—⅛
19⅝	10⅜	CookPntV 1	7	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Cooper Jar		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
7¼	2⅞	Cordon Intl		31	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
18⅛	10	Core Labs	7	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
22⅝	12½	Corenco .80	6	4	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
24	14½	CorrBlk 1.06	9	27	21	19⅝	19¼	—1⅝
2⅞	1⅛	Cosco Inc		4	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅛	1⅛	Courtld .11e		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+1-16
17⅝	4⅞	CoxCbl Com	31	158	14⅛	12⅞	13⅞	+⅞
7⅛	2	Craig Corp	5	21	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—½
36¼	19⅝	Cross AT .84	13	5	30⅛	30	30¼	—⅛
21⅝	14½	CwnCPt .60r	3	11	18⅛	18½	18½	—⅛
6½	3⅛	Crown In .20	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
11⅞	3	CRS Des .12	6	10	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
8⅝	3⅜	CrutcR .55e	7	47	6	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
15⅞	8⅝	CrystlO .40e	4	39	8⅞	8½	8⅝	—¼
8⅝	6	CSE Cp .40	4	16	6	6	6	
9⅛	3⅛	Cubic Cp .20		22	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
1⅞	⅜	Curtis Math	11	2	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
		D						
6⅛	2⅛	Dalnson Oil	28	43	5⅜	5	5¼	+⅛
37⅞	28	Daniell .28b	8	8	31⅛	31	31	—1
6½	2½	Dataprod	5	45	4	3⅞	3⅞	
8⅞	5⅝	DayMin .10e		4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1⅞	¼	DCL Inc		3	7-16	7-16	7-16	+1-16
9⅛	5	Del Labs .24	5	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	—⅛
1⅛	5-16	DeltaCp Am		5	9-16	9-16	9-16	—1-16
8⅛	5⅝	Deltn Fd .54	7	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
14⅞	6	DTalEz .15p	5	28	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
19½	14⅛	Depsitr 1.44	5	2	17½	17⅛	17⅛	—¼
6⅝	2½	Dev Cp Am		54	3⅛	3	3⅛	—⅛
29⅝	17½	DiamM Dril	4	43	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	—⅛
4	1⅜	Diebold VC		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Digicon Inc	6	12	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
1⅜	7-16	Diodes Inc		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
16¼	13⅛	Diversey Cp	7	83	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	—⅛
11⅛	5⅜	Dixilyn .1e	5	22	7⅝	7	7⅛	—⅛
33⅞	17⅝	Dome Petrl	12	49	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	—⅛
24	18⅝	Domtar 1.60	5	9	19	19	19	—½
8⅝	4⅝	Donkeny .30	3	20	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
9½	5⅛	DowneyS .30	4	3	9	9	9	
17	12	DrexUtl 1.20		3	16½	16½	16½	+⅛
11½	4½	Driver Harr		6	7⅛	7½	7⅛	+⅛
11⅞	4½	DrgFair .40	7	3	9	8⅞	9	—⅛
25	11⅞	D unbPd .60	3	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+¼
8⅝	4½	Dur Tst .25b	7	7	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
4⅛	1⅞	Dynictn .05e	8	10	3	2⅞	2⅞	
4¼	2⅞	DynAmer	8	52	4⅛	4	4⅛	—⅛
9½	2¼	Dynell .14t	38	4	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
		E						
10	3⅛	ErlScheb .36	15	3	8	7⅝	8	+⅛
14½	8¾	EarthRes 1	6	41	14	13⅞	14	+⅛
29⅝	18⅞	EasonO .10r	14	125	31	29½	30⅛	+1
20½	14⅛	Esln C 1.10e	5	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
1⅛	⅝	Eckmar Cp	125	19	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
10⅞	3½	Ecodyne	9	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
23½	16⅛	Egglton .80r	3	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
4½	1	Edmos Cp		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
7⅛	2⅝	Edo Corp	8	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
13⅛	4⅝	Edwrds .36a	3	18	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
7⅝	3½	EnrfthPh .10	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Elcor Chm	7	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
6⅞	3⅛	El Hdse .40	7	11	5	5	5	
3⅛	1⅝	ElAudD .21t	6	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11½	8½	Electrog .80	6	5	9	9	9	
2¼	1	Elect Assist	14	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
10⅛	5⅛	ElecEng .32	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
4	15-16	Elect Resch		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
28½	9	ElectrnicA 1	7	4	12½	12⅛	12½	+⅜
14	7	ELT .10e	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
9	4½	ErnstEC .48	5	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
6⅛	2⅞	Esq Rad El	3	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
9⅞	2½	EssexCh .20	7	7	8	8	8	+⅛
4⅛	2	Etz Lav .09e	2	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
10½	4⅛	EvanAr .10r	9	4	9⅝	9½	9½	—⅛
6	2⅞	Execuin .23t	3	4	4	4	4	
		F						
3⅞	1⅜	Fab Ind	5	6	4	4	4	—⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Fablen .40	9	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
15½	4⅞	FabricCtr .12	9	4	14½	14½	14½	+⅛
4⅜	2½	Fairfld Nob		8	3	3	3	+⅛
4⅝	3	Falrmnt Ch	10	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
44⅛	16⅜	FalconS .40	5	65	38⅛	37	38⅛	+1⅛
5¼	1½	Faml Dol Str	36	152	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
3⅛	⅞	Fash Fabric		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	1	FDI Inc .01e		21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5	2	Fed Resrces		23	4⅛	4	4	
12⅝	8⅝	Felmnt .12e	12	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6⅛	3⅛	Felsway .32	6	17	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+½
3½	1½	Fibrebrd wt		1	1½	1½	1½	
11⅝	3⅛	FiddicG .76p		43	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅜
2⅜	⅝	Film Cp Am		50	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Filmways	6	10	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
7⅛	3⅞	FlnGen .36b	14	57	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9½	6⅛	Fst Conn 1	7	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
4⅝	2	FstDenv M1		17	2	2	2	
⅜	⅛	Fst Denv wt		10	⅛	⅛	⅛	—1-16
9⅝	5	FstSLSh .12		18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
7⅛	3½	Fstmark .24		4	3½	3½	3½	
14⅛	4⅝	FlschrP .48t	7	9	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅛
14⅛	12⅛	FitchbG 1.38	7	4	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
4	1⅜	Flagstaff	4	4	3	3	3	
7	4⅛	Flavorland	4	7	6	6	6	+⅛
1½	⅜	Flock Ind		3	⅜	⅜	⅜	—⅛
4⅝	2¼	FlaRck .10e	35	3	3½	3	3⅜	
14½	8¼	Flowers .32	5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
26⅝	18¼	FlukeJ .72t	8	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
25	11⅝	Fly Dia Oil	8	29	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
5⅝	3¼	Foodrm .15e	4	2	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
18¼	5	Foote Minl	4	7	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
35	25⅝	Foote pf2.20		8	29½	29	29	—1
79½	57½	FordCan 5e	5	z80	75½	75	75	—2
6⅛	3	Forest City		2	4	4	4	—⅛
5⅛	1⅝	Forest Labs	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
9⅝	5	FoxStaP .40	8	16	7½	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
3⅝	2⅝	FPA Corp		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3½	1⅝	Franklin Rl		28	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
8⅝	4	FrankNu .32	6	2	6	6	6	+⅛
24	19⅞	Frenillo 1b	7	13	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
4⅛	1½	Frier Ind		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Frigtmp .55t	6	30	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
15⅛	6⅝	Frigitronic	28	9	13	12⅝	13	
9⅝	5	Frischs .30b	8	12	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅜
5½	3⅛	Frontier Air	5	10	4	3⅞	4	
2½	1½	FrontAir wt		5	1½	1½	1½	
		G						
9⅝	3	Garan .32a	6	7	7	7	7	+⅛
2½	⅞	Gaynor Stat		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
39⅝	14⅛	Gearhart .44	7	58	27⅛	26	27⅛	+1
1⅛	13-16	Gen Bulldrs		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
20½	14⅝	Gen Ed Svc	5	4	14	13⅝	13⅝	—1¼
2⅞	1⅛	G Empl .22e		1	2	2	2	+⅛
1⅞	7-16	G Housewar		8	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	—⅛
2⅞	1	Gen Recrat	4	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Gen Resrch	11	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
4¼	1⅝	Genge Unc		1	2	2	2	+⅛
3⅝	1	Genisco Tch	9	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅜	1⅛	Geon Ind		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4⅝	1½	Gerber Scl		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16⅝	8¼	GlantFd .80	5	5	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Giant Y .40a	25	29	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Gladding Cp		3	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	
4⅝	1⅝	Glasrock Pr	14	7	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
34½	18½	Glatfelter 2	4	4	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+¾
4⅝	3⅝	Glen Ger .16	42	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
10⅞	4⅜	GlenDis .23t	16	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅝	3½	Globetnd .40	5	14	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
11⅛	4⅝	Gloucstr En	4	3	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅛	3	Gldblatt .24	28	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
24⅞	13	Glbden Cycl	81	8	16⅝	16½	16½	—⅛
1⅛	7-16	Goldfield Cp	6	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4⅝	2½	Goodrich wt		5	3	3	3	+⅛
17½	10	GormR .96a	7	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
1⅜	1⅜	Gouldinc wt		3	2	2	2	
10	5	GraddCfl .20	9	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
4	2⅛	Gt Am Ind	3	12	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
4⅜	2½	GtBasin Pet		65	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
29⅛	11	Gt Lk Ch .20	13	21	27¼	27	27¼	—⅛
7	2⅝	GtScofS .10r	6	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
2⅝	⅝	Greenman	5	3	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
5⅛	3⅝	GREIT .40		6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅛	4⅝	GRI Cp .40	5	18	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
14	8⅝	Griesdk .90e		1	13	13	13	—⅛
11⅛	6⅝	GrossTlc .90	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
8	4⅛	Grow C .32b	8	6	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
2	½	Gruen Ind		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅝	13-16	GSC En .42c	12	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
⅜	3-16	GuardMt wt		11	3-16	3-16	3-16	
⅝	⅛	GulfMRlt wt		11	⅛	⅛	⅛	
30½	23⅛	GHOilCan 1	7	51	26⅝	26	26	—¼
5⅝	2⅛	GulfRep Fin	3	26	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
9⅝	2⅛	Gifstrm LD	24	1	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
		H						
8⅛	6¼	HallsMot .46	5	3	7	7	7	
4⅛	2½	HampD .15e	3	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12½	7½	Hanovr Petr	18	65	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+¼
6⅛	3	HanvSq .53p		5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
29¼	16⅝	Harland .22	14	4	20	19⅝	19⅝	—⅜
20⅝	5⅝	Harman .38	6	11	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	—½
16	6⅝	HartzMt Cp	12	23	11⅛	10⅝	11	+⅜
4⅛	1⅜	Hasbro Ind	109	24	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
6⅝	5	Hasting .40a	5	3	6	6	6	
5⅛	3¼	HawalA .70r	5	4	3⅛	3½	3⅛	+⅛
7⅛	2¼	Health Chm	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
4	2⅛	HealthM .30	5	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅝	11-16	Heinick Inst	9	26	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	+⅛
3½	1⅛	Helfmn .15p		32	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
13⅛	5⅝	Her Mal .48	4	6	9½	9½	9½	+⅛
2½	1½	Highlnd Cap		133	2⅛	2	2⅛	
5	3⅛	Hillhavn .24	6	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
21⅝	6	Hiptrnic .20	14	28	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	+⅜
30	22	Holng A 1.60	11	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Holly Corp	5	18	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
7	3⅝	HospM .55e	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7-16	⅛	HospMtg wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16	
11⅛	3⅝	Hosp Mtr In	21	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
12⅝	7⅛	Hotell 1.57e	8	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
5	2⅛	HousRon .10	10	13	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
32⅝	19⅝	HoustOil .60	18	348	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛	—⅜
4⅛	⅜	Howell .05e	4	21	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
33⅛	18⅝	HubellA 1.40	9	1	32	32	32	—⅛
		HuckMfg .20	4	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5	1⅛	Hudson Gen		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
5⅛	4	Huffmn .40e		10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
26⅝	11⅝	HuskyO .38	4	6	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
6⅞	2	Hycel Inc	36	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
24⅝	18½	HygrdFd 1e	3	20	18½	18	18	—⅛
		I						
6⅝	4⅛	ICB Corp		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
12⅝	7⅛	ICH R 1.29e	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
7	2⅝	ImpCh .24e	6	4	6	6	6	+⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Imper Ind		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
29⅝	21⅞	ImpOilA .80	2	127	22	21⅝	22	+⅛
12⅛	2	Inpiarm A	9	30	9⅛	9	9⅛	
1⅜	⅜	IndianHd wt		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	9-16	Inflight Svc	3	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅞	⅜	Instrum Sys	4	375	⅝	⅝	⅝	
18½	8	InsSy pf.25e		6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—1⅛
2⅜	11-16	Integrt Res		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
3⅛	13-16	Intrmedco	6	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅞	5-16	Intl BankNot	21	770	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
19⅝	6⅝	Int Cour .24	16	20	19⅛	18⅝	19	—⅜
3⅛	1¼	Int Foodsvc		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
3⅜	1¼	InFuneral S	5	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12⅝	6½	InGenin .70	3	2	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
4	2⅛	Int Prot .05p		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	13-16	Int Stretch		2	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜	
36⅜	18⅛	IntSyCon .25	9	12	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
18½	8¼	Interpool	4	28	10⅝	10	10⅛	+¼
11⅝	5½	Interway Cp	14	27	6	5⅝	6	
3⅛	1	Investm Fla		7	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
22	9	InDiv A .90p	4	17	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
5⅝	2½	InDiv B .22p	4	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
4⅝	3⅜	InvRIIT .20p	188	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
19⅝	7	Ionics Inc	17	5	14⅝	14½	14½	—⅛
10	3⅝	IroqBrd .16	9	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
5⅛	3⅛	ISC Finl .30	9	52	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
		J						
14¼	5⅝	Jacobs Eng	5	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
5	1⅞	Jamswy .11t	5	2	4	4	4	—⅛
9⅛	3⅝	Jeannet .22t	6	23	9⅛	9⅛	8½	+¼
2⅝	1¼	Jetronic Ind	5	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
5	2¼	Juniper Pet	9	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		K						
4½	1¼	KTel Intl	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
11⅞	4⅛	Kaisrind .26	5	44	8⅛	8	8	—⅛
1½	⅜	Kalvex Inc		15	13-16	⅞	⅞	
8	3¼	KaneMill wt		3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
27¼	17	KanebSv .90	8	13	24	23⅝	24	
51	42	KnGE pf4.50		z10	45	45	45	+⅜
4	2⅝	Kay Corp		1	3	3	3	
4⅝	3	KenwinS .34	6	2	4	4	4	+⅛
19⅝	11⅞	Kewane .48a	5	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
3	1⅛	Key Co .08		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
2½	¼	Kin Ark Crp	12	15	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10⅝	7⅛	KingRd .15e	8	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
7⅝	1⅛	Kingstp .16a	8	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
40½	25⅞	Kirbylnd .60	9	11	40	39⅝	40	
4	1⅛	Kleinerts		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅝	5⅛	Kliklok .60	7	44	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
14⅛	4⅝	Knicker Toy	7	21	13⅝	13⅛	13½	—⅛
19⅝	7⅝	Kolmorg .40	8	8	15⅜	14⅝	15⅛	+⅞
9⅛	2⅝	KuhnStr .10	6	24	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
		L						
5⅛	2½	LaBarge .04	3	28	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅜	3⅛	LafyRad .36	7	44	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
4⅛	1 15-16	Lake Shore	6	9	2	1 15-16	2	
5¼	2⅞	LaMaur .30	11	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
1½	½	LaTour Bck	18	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
2	1⅛	Lndmrk Ld		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5¼	1⅜	Laneco .04e	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
8¼	4½	LCA Cp .45	16	13	8⅛	8	8⅛	
3⅛	5-16	LCA Cp wt		3	⅜	⅜	⅜	—⅛
9⅝	5⅝	LeaRon .24a	6	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
7⅝	5⅛	Leath Co .36	8	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
19½	14	Lee Entr .32	10	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Lee Natl		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅝	2⅝	Lee Pharm	163	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
4½	2⅛	Lehigh Pres	4	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
8⅞	4⅝	Leigh Pr .40	6	6	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
2⅞	⅞	Leisure Tec		1	1⅛	1½	1⅛	—⅛
8⅛	3½	LesFa9 .32b	7	5	6⅝	6½	6½	
9⅛	2⅝	Levittin .20	7	29	8	7⅝	8	+⅛
9⅝	5⅛	LewisBF .24	3	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Liberty Fab	225	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
5⅝	1⅛	Lilli Ann .22	6	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
3	⅞	LilyLynn A	8	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅞	1⅛	Lincoln Am	20	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Lloyds Elec		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2½	1	Lodge S .13e	5	12	2⅛	2	2⅛	
8⅛	2⅝	LoewThe wt		17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Logistic .12e		5	2	2	2	
3⅛	1⅛	LSB Ind .14t	4	4	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
4	⅛	LTVCorp wt		86	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	
4⅝	2	Lundy Elec	23	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Lynch Corp		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		M						
1⅜	½	Macrod Ind		2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4½	3⅛	MahnLfe .20	9	56	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝	+½
5⅛	3⅝	MenstfT 10	29	7	4	4	4	
2⅝	1⅛	Marinduq B		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+1-16
20	14½	MarkCt .10e	4	21	19½	19	19	—⅛
7⅝	3	Marshal Ind	4	5	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
28	5⅝	MartPr .50e	10	33	26⅛	25	26⅛	+⅛
7	3⅛	Masind Son		8	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
29⅛	5⅜	Masnelin .30	6	10	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	—⅛
2⅛	1	Masters Inc	7	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
8⅛	3⅛	MaterRe .20	9	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
5⅝	2	MaulBro 10	6	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅛	⅜	McCro wt n		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
5⅝	2⅛	McCull Oil	13	54	4	3⅝	3⅝	
15	6	McDonh .60	4	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
6⅝	3⅛	McIntsh .36	10	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	McKeon Cn		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
11½	8⅛	Means FW 1	6	3	10½	10⅛	10½	+⅝
9⅛	5⅝	Medalst .40b	4	2	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
1⅛	⅜	Medaln Lels		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Medco Jwly	16	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
6⅞	3	Metienco .32	5	28	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
16	13⅛	MediaGn .34	9	7	15⅛	15	15	
11	6	Mebolnt .16	6	99	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+1⅛
12	6⅝	Mem Co .80	5	6	10½	10½	10½	
2	1⅛	Mich Genl		15	1⅛	1½	1½	—⅛
18⅝	11⅝	MichSug 1a	7	18	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+⅛
5⅝	5	Micklbry .12	3	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
9	4⅛	MidldGt .15e	7	11	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
24⅛	7⅝	Milgo Elect	6	35	17	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
9	4½	Miller H2	1	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
31½	17⅝	MillerWo .40	12	8	30	29⅝	30	—⅛
18⅝	8	Mil Roy .20e	11	20	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
1½	⅝	Mission IT		4	⅝	⅝	⅝	—⅛
17⅝	11	MoPac 1.20	5	22	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+⅛
18⅝	9	Mitchl 1.57t	6	27	18	17½	18	+⅛
5½	3⅛	Mite Cp .16	4	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Modern Md	5	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅝	5⅛	Molycrp wt		17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
11⅛	7	Moog .60	4	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
5	2⅝	Morton S .32	8	23	4⅝	4	4⅝	+⅛
6⅝	3	MottsSup M	5	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
16⅝	11⅝	MtVMH 1.20		6	14	13⅞	14	+½
1⅞	⅜	Movielab	4	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14½	6⅝	MPB Cp .70	4	2	12	12	12	
5⅛	2⅝	MultiAm .20	15	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7	5⅛	MWA .40b	6	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		N						
5¼	1⅛	Napco Ind	5	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
5⅛	2⅝	NardaM .20	7	3	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+¼
5⅞	3½	Nat Alfalfa		56	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
12⅛	10½	Nat CSS	7	17	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+⅛
1⅛	⅝	NatHlth Ent		7	⅝	⅞	⅞	+1-16
3⅞	1⅜	NKinney Cp	300	1	3	3	3	
10½	4⅛	NMedE .16b	4	19	8⅛	7⅞	8	+⅛
8½	2⅞	Nat Paregn	7	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
16⅝	9⅛	Nat Patent	52	170	11½	11⅛	11½	+⅛
1⅞	⅜	Nat System	12	5	1½	1½	1½	—⅛
17½	8¼	NatwHo .28	13	15	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+⅛
2⅝	15-16	NestLM .10e		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
16	9¼	Newcor .90	3	3	13½	13¼	13½	—⅛
35⅛	17⅛	NENucr .30	14	65	28	28	28	
12	8½	NHamp .45e	5	5	9	8⅞	9	
1	7-16	Newidria M	31	123	⅝	9-16	⅝	
20½	8½	NMex Ariz	68	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	—⅛
4½	1⅝	Newpark Rs	5	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
11⅝	3½	N Proc .35e	12	133	11	10½	10⅞	+⅛
8⅝	6	NewbE .16b	3	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
12	5¼	NlagFSv .44	5	7	11½	11½	11½	
2⅝	1	Nichols SE		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
15⅛	5⅝	Nolex Cp	70	80	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝	+⅜
11⅛	3⅛	NorAm Roy	15	6	10	9⅞	10	—⅛
5⅝	2 9-16	NorCdn Olls	13	26	4½	4 7-16	4½	+1-16
52½	42	N IPS pf4.25		z200	44½	43	43	—2
2⅝	1⅛	Novo Corp		88	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
5⅛	1⅞	Nuclear Dat	5	22	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅝	9	NumacO Gs	20	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
		O						
24⅛	15⅝	Offshore Co	5	8	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
4	3	Ohio Art .24	6	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
33½	18	OhioBrs 1.40	3	6	31½	31	31	—⅛
10	4	Oh Sealy .40	10	19	9	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
17⅝	8	OnLine Sys	8	4	12½	12¼	12½	+⅛
30⅝	12	OnanCp .20e	8	17	28⅝	28½	28½	
8⅝	3⅝	OriolelHo .20	2	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅞	1	Ormand Ind	4	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅝	4⅛	OSulivan .50	6	4	6⅛	6⅛	6½	+⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Outdr Sport	5	50	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
2⅞	1	Oxford Fst		1	1	1	1	
3½	2⅛	Ozark Air	50	7	2½	2⅜	2½	+⅛
		P						
1⅞	¾	P&F Indust	19	39	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
18½	16	PGE6pf 1.50		3	16½	16½	16½	—⅛
16¼	13⅝	PGE pf1.37		5	14½	14¼	14½	+⅛
14⅝	11⅝	PGRd pf1.25		1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+⅛
25⅛	23⅛	PG 9.2pf2.32			23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
24⅝	20⅛	PG 8.1pf2.04		11	21¼	21	21¼	—⅛
25⅝	22¼	PGE 9pf2.25		9	23	22⅞	22⅞	—⅛
22⅞	19⅝	PG 7.8pf1.96		4	20	20	20	—⅛
24	20⅛	PG 8.2pf2.05		2	21	20⅞	21	+⅛
27½	24½	PG 9.4pf2.37		8	25	25	25	
5⅝	2½	P Holdg .16		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
50	43¼	PacLt pf4.75		z20	46	46	46	+½
48½	39	PacLt pf4.50		z20	43½	43½	43½	+1
47	37⅛	PacLt pf4.36		z310	42	40½	42	+½
14⅞	11⅝	PNwTel 1.20	9	16	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+⅛
51	11⅛	PallCp .48	13	16	42	41⅝	42	+⅛
3⅛	15-16	Palomr Finl		11	⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13½	6⅛	PanOcean O	190	153	9½	8⅞	9⅛	+⅛
4	1⅛	PandB Bradt		10	4	4	4	+⅛
6⅛	3	ParaPk .10k	3	1	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
3½	2⅛	Park El .10e		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
31	11	Parsons .65e	7	14	25	24⅞	25	+⅛
2⅝	⅜	Pat Fashion	16	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
5	2½	Patagonia		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
7⅝	3⅛	PatoCG .70e	7	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
11⅝	7	PatrkP .86t	6	52	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
13	7	Paxall .60a	5	z50	10	10	10	
7⅝	4⅛	PeerTu .20a	12	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅝	6½	PennEng .60	4	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
19⅝	14	PennTraf 1a	5	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
15-16	7-16	Pentron Ind	10	6	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
6⅛	4	PetInlCo .35	3	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅝	⅜	Permaner		84	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
7⅝	1⅛	Pertec Corp	5	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
10⅛	4⅝	Petro Lewis		5	8	7⅝	8	
7⅛	4½	Phil LD .53r	3	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7½	3¼	Phoenix Stl	2	25	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
7⅝	2⅛	PlcNPay .12	7	35	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅜
2⅛	1	Pledmont In		2	2	2	2	
6⅝	2½	PionPls .10e	32	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1⅛	11-16	Pioneer Sys		12	13-16	13-16	13-16	
7⅞	2⅛	PionTx .65e	4	20	6½	6½	6½	—⅛
27⅞	11⅝	PitDeMoin 1	11	7	17⅛	17	17	
50	17¼	Pittway 1b	13	13	46	45⅝	46	
13¼	3⅛	Plant Ind	21	47	8½	8	8½	
27⅝	8	Plantrn .10e	11	12	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+⅜
3	1⅛	Plaza Rlt In		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5-16	⅛	Plaza Rlt wt		11	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	PlyGem .51t	13	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
15	9⅝	PneuSca .80	4	z50	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
12⅝	4⅛	Pneumo .80	4	20	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	—⅛
2⅝	5-16	Poloron Pd		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅝	5	Polychr .29t	6	9	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
5½	2½	Prairie Oil	17	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅞	3⅝	PrattRd .30	7	5	4⅝	4⅛	4½	—⅛
27⅝	17⅛	Prent Hall 1	12	16	22	21⅛	22	+⅛
5	1⅝	PresRl B .32		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
6½	1⅝	Presley Cos		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
16½	9⅝	Preston .70	7	2	12½	12½	12½	—⅛
3½	1⅝	PrimMt .12t		10	2	2	2	
9⅝	5⅝	PrpCT 1.13a	6	14	6⅝	6⅛	6½	
1⅛	15-16	PrdRIE .12e	2	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
3⅞	1⅛	ProdBds .24	6	12	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
2⅛	⅛	PSA Inc wt		11	1	1	1	+⅛
49½	42¼	PSCol pf4.25		z25	45	45	45	—1
8⅝	3½	Pdrepac Lb	14	2	8	8	8	—⅛
19⅛	9	Putnam .60a	11	12	18	17⅝	18	+⅛
		R						
7½	3¼	Racon .20e	4	17	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
18⅝	7⅝	Ranchrs Ex	8	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
26⅛	12⅝	RangrO Can	30	48	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	—⅛
14⅛	9⅝	Ransbrg .80	8	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
1⅞	1	RapdAm wt		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5½	2⅝	Rath Pack		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
17⅛	9⅝	RaymPr .40	74	11	15	14⅞	14⅞	—1⅛
13⅛	9	RltRef 1.75e	7	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
2¼	¾	Reeves Telc		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅞	1⅝	Refrig Trns		13	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	
15-16	7-16	Rel Grp wt		24	½	½	½	—1-16
10⅝	7⅝	Rem Ar .80	6	13	10⅛	10½	10⅛	+⅛
9-16	3-16	RepMtIn wt		14	3-16	3-16	3-16	
26⅝	17⅝	Rep NY .88	4	16	19	19	19	
25½	4⅝	ReschCH .08		17	19	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
17½	5⅝	Resistfix .40	7	12	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅝
3⅝	1⅛	ResrtIntl A	2	18	2	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅛	1⅛	Rest Assoc		2	1⅛	1	1⅛	
2⅛	1	RET Ind Fd		5	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
2	⅞	Rex Noreco		47	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
3¼	1⅞	RH Med Svc	11	2	2	2	2	
3⅛	1⅛	Ribler Prod		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
3⅞	⅞	Richton Intl	3	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	—⅛
19⅝	8⅛	Riley Co	4	17	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+⅝
14⅝	4⅛	RisdonM .36	31	5	6½	6½	6½	
4⅞	2⅝	RLC Corp		47	5	4⅛	5	+⅜
35⅝	19½	Robintech	4	9	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	—⅝
4	2	Roblin Ind	1	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
10	6⅝	Rockway .88	6	2	8½	8½	8½	+⅛
1⅞	9-16	Ronco Telep	4	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5½	2⅛	Rossmor Cp		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
37⅞	21½	Rowan .14b	4	50	24⅝	24⅛	24½	+⅛
15-16	⅝	RoyBusn Fd		5	9-16	9-16	9-16	—⅛
3⅛	1⅛	RPS Prod	20	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅛	1½	RSC Indust	7	4	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	+⅛
5	3⅛	Rudick pf.36		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅛	½	Rusco Ind		22	1	1	1	
14⅝	7⅛	Russell .60	4	12	12⅝	12	12⅝	+⅝
9⅛	4⅛	Rust Cft .40	5	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
22⅞	11½	Ryan Ho .20	13	83	19⅛	18⅛	19	
		S						
17½	3⅛	Salem .24t	10	105	15⅛	14½	14½	—1
20⅛	7⅛	Sambos .10e	14	257	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
8⅛	6⅞	San Carlos		9	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
33½	27½	San JW 2.40	7	3	31½	31½	31½	—⅛
3¼	1⅛	Sargent Ind	6	9	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
6	4⅛	Saturn Alrw	11	4	5	4⅝	5	+⅜
7½	3	Saundr L .20	7	3	5½	5½	5½	—⅛
7⅛	1⅞	Schiller Ind	6	1	3	3	3	
19½	4½	SciAtlan .25t	16	58	19	18⅝	19	+½
22⅛	13⅛	Scope Ind	4	10	21	21	21	—⅛
⅞	7-16	Seaport Cp		4	½	½	½	
9¼	4⅝	SeasnAll .20	5	1	6½	6½	6½	+⅛
2	⅝	Sec Mtg Inv		3	15-16	⅞	⅞	
7-16	1-16	SecMt In wt		20	⅛	⅛	⅛	
15⅞	7⅛	SeligLatz 1b	6	12	15½	15⅛	15½	+⅛
7½	3⅝	Semtch .34t	6	3	4⅛	4	4	
4⅞	3⅛	Servisco .38	6	3	3⅝	3⅛	3½	—⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Servo Corp	7	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7½	3⅝	SGL In .11r	6	16	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+⅜
14½	10	SG Se pf1.70		3	12⅝	12¼	12¼	+⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Shaer Shoe	19	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅛	4⅛	Shawin .50b	9	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅛	2	ShearH .10e	3	24	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
6¼	11-16	ShelfRes .06		33	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
6	3½	Shnd Cp .24t	3	3	4⅛	4	4	
28⅛	16⅝	Shnandh Oil	13	7	21½	21	21	—½
19⅝	8⅝	Sherwd Med	6	16	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Shopwell In		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅛	7⅝	Showbot .80	6	6	12½	12⅛	12½	+⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Sierrcin .20	6	72	5½	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
15¼	7¼	Silcoln .40a	6	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
6	3⅛	Sigmal .05e	6	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
7⅛	5⅝	Simkins .60	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
6	⅞	Solitron .06		11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
8⅛	4	Sonder Brdc	4	19	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
17⅞	4⅛	Soundsn .40		54	11⅝	11⅛	11½	+⅛
25⅛	23½	SC 9.2pt 2.30		3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
104	89½	SCE pf8.96		1	93	93	93	
101½	88	SCE pf8.70		1	92	92	92	+½
17⅛	14⅛	SC 5.8pf 1.45		1	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
16⅛	13	SC 5.2pf 1.30		11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
14⅛	11⅛	SC 4.7pf 1.19		2	13	12⅝	13	+⅛
14⅛	10⅝	SC 4.3pf 1.08		1	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
13⅛	10⅝	SC 4.2pf 1.06		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
12½	10⅝	SC 4.0pf .02		1	11	11	11	+⅛
61⅞	40	SouRoy .88b	20	19	51⅛	50	50½	—⅝
5⅛	3⅝	Spartek .30	6	2	5	5	5	
8⅛	3	Specity Rest	6	1	5	5	5	—⅛
2⅞	1⅝	SpedOP .11t	8	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
2⅞	⅜	Speizmn Ind		18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅝	9⅝	StdAllianc 1	3	5	12⅝	12½	12½	—⅛
5⅞	3	Std Metl .50t	6	22	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅝	4⅝	StdMotA .42	7	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
16⅛	7⅝	Std Prod 1	6	4	15	14⅝	15	
27	10⅛	StdShrs .40r		5	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
10⅛	8	Stange .10	22	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	StarSup .60b	4	16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
23⅛	9⅛	StarrHo .30	12	23	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+1
10⅝	3⅛	Steelmt .27e	2	17	8	8	8	
16½	10⅞	Stepn Ch .52	5	3	12⅝	12	12	—⅝
2	⅝	Sterl Electr		11	1	1	1	
3⅛	1⅛	Stevcoknit	50	19	2	1⅞	2	
8⅝	3⅛	STP Cp .40e	10	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Struth Wells		16561	8⅝	8	8½	+⅝
1	7-16	Summit Org	6	3	⅝	13-16	13-16	—⅛
27	9	Sun Elec .60	7	14	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
5½	3⅛	Sunair .27e	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12	4⅝	SunshJr .20	6	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
9⅛	6	SupFdSv .32	5	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Supercr .10e	3	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅝	3⅛	Sup Surg Mf	5	14	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
2⅝	5-16	Susquhana		38	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
7	2⅝	Susquhan pt		2	7	6⅞	7	
20⅝	9⅝	SW Ind .80	4	8	16½	16⅛	16½	+⅜
7⅛	2⅛	Synaloy .14t	5	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
44⅝	28½	Syntex .40	14	259	34	32⅝	33½	—¼
4½	15-16	System Eng		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
		T						
18⅝	9⅛	Tasty 1.08a	7	4	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
1⅛	½	Tech Sym	27	14	3-16	13-16	13-16	
3	¾	Techcl Tape	4	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3½	1⅛	Techtri .05e	6	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
22⅝	14	Tejon R .20a	14	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
3⅝	2⅛	TeleCom Cp	5	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅝	6⅛	Teleflex .32t	14	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
1⅛	5-16	Telex Cp wt		2	½	½	½	
3⅝	1	Tenna Corp	16	18	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
7	3⅛	Tenneco wt		32	5⅛	5	5⅛	—⅛
9⅝	4⅞	TennFS .40e		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
2	⅞	Terney Eng	8	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
16	5⅝	Teradyn Inc	24	18	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+⅛
16⅛	9⅝	TerraC .40e	3	66	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
11⅞	3⅞	TesoroPt wt		90	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
58⅛	48	TxPL pf4.56		z25	54	54	54	
3⅝	2	Texstar .15t	4	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16	7⅝	Textron wt		6	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	+⅛
4½	2¼	Thorof Mkt		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
12⅛	7⅝	Thrftmt .30e	3	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
4½	⅝	Tidwell Ind		14	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
10⅝	3⅞	Tiffanyl .20	8	21	10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
2½	¼	Tigerlntl wt		18	⅜	5-16	5-16	—1-16
98	93	TolEd pf 10		z110	98	98	98	
80	72	TblEd pf7.76		z70	75	75	75	
9	4⅛	ToppsGu .20	7	14	8	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
8⅛	3 15-16	TotalPt NA	19	25	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
4	1⅛	Town Cntry		10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7⅛	1⅛	Tracor Inc	15	18	6	5⅝	6	+½
3⅛	1⅛	Trans Lux	100	20	2	2	2	
3¼	1⅛	Treadw .23t		1	2	2	2	
4	1⅛	Tuftco .10e	5		2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
8½	2⅝	Turbodyne	15	72	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
7¼	3⅜	TwinFair In	8	17	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
		U - V						
18⅞	12⅝	U&I 1.20a	7	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
4⅛	1⅞	UIF Cp .12	6	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
6	2⅞	UNA .10e	6	3	2½	2½	2½	
2⅞	1⅞	Unimax Grp		7	3	2⅝	3	+⅜
2⅛	1⅛	UnimaxG pf		29	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
4⅝	2½	Un Invest		9	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+⅛
11⅛	4⅜	UnA Pr .40a	5	5	8⅛	8	8	—⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Un Asbestos	9	19	4 15-16	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
15-16	⅜	UnBrand wt		15	9-16	½	½	
2½	⅞	U Dollar		5	1⅛	1½	1½	—⅛
2⅝	1½	Unit Foods	5	20	1½	1½	1½	—⅛
⅝	⅛	Un Nat wt n		2	3-16	3-16	3-16	+1-16
6	2⅛	U PDye .07p		8	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
7⅛	3⅛	UnRltT .52e		44	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
5-16	⅛	UnRltT wt		15	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9	5½	US Ban Trst		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
14⅝	3½	US Filtr .20	9	65	11	10⅝	11	
9⅝	3⅝	US LaaRl E		11	4	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
⅛	7-16	US LsgP wt		5	½	½	½	
5⅝	1½	USNat Rsrc	3	11	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	—⅛
3¼	1½	US Radium		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
19½	14¼	Us Redi .40	4	69	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+¼
9⅝	6¼	USRbR .60a	8	3	7½	7½	7½	
17⅛	7⅛	Unilek .20	11	37	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Univ C .05b	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅝	3⅝	UnivRs .5e	8	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
4⅛	2½	URS Corp	7	15	3	2⅞	3	
6½	3½	UV Ind wt		8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9¼	4	ValleSt .6t	8	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
15⅞	6⅛	Valmac .60a	11	57	14⅝	14	14⅛	—⅝
2⅛	1⅛	ValuLin .1e		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7	4½	VanDorn .36	8	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
7⅛	1⅛	Varo Inc	5	31	5⅝	5	5⅝	—⅛
14⅛	5⅝	VermtA .40b	8	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
4½	1⅞	Vernitron	6	29	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Vesely Co	28	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
3¼	1⅛	Viatech Inc		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
2⅞	⅜	Vikoa Inc		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Vintage Ent		5	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
2⅝	1½	Vulcan .02e		12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		W - X - Y - Z						
5¼	2⅞	WabMg .10a	9	4	4⅝	4	4½	
11⅛	4⅞	Wacknt .28a	10	132	11	10⅛	11	+⅝
2½	1¼	WadelEq .10	6	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
10⅞	5	WagnrEl .48	9	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
4⅝	1½	Wainoco Oil	10	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—1-16
2⅛	1⅛	Wards Co		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
5⅝	1⅞	WarC pfC.05		55	4	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
30	16⅝	WasPstB .50	8	2	21⅛	21½	21⅛	+⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Welman Co		2	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
9	5⅝	Weld Tu Am	2	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
11⅛	7⅝	WestChP .40	6	11	8	8	8	
11	3⅛	Westats Pll	11	99	9⅝	9	9⅛	
1	⅜	Westby Fsh		2	7-16	7-16	7-16	
6⅛	3⅛	WstDcal .18	11	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—1-16
8⅛	4⅝	Wstn Fln .10	5	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
1½	⅝	WstPac I wt		22	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
8	6⅝	Whipbny .60	6	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅛	3½	Whitaker .34	12	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
15⅝	13⅝	WhitingCp 1	6	7	15⅛	15	15⅛	—⅛
¾	¼	Whitakr wt		8	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅝	1½	Wichita Ind	6	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
3⅛	1⅝	WillcxG .08r		17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7	4½	WilshrO .05r	9	123	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—⅜
3½	2½	WilsonBr .30	10	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Winkimn .50	4	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
4¼	11-16	Winston Mll		10	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
48	43½	Wis P pf4.50		z40	44	44	44	—2
12⅝	8½	Worcest Ch	5	36	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+⅛
8⅛	5	Work Wr .60	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
5⅝	1½	Wrather Cp		22	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
1 13-16	⅞	Wright Har	93	6	15-16	15-16	15-16	+1-16
3½	2⅛	WTC Air .10	10	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
17½	7⅛	WUI Inc .60	6	10	15	15	15	+⅛
5⅝	3½	WyleLab .24	5	31	3½	3⅜	3½	
11⅜	5	Wynnln .10e	4	40	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	Wyomising	10	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
22⅞	12⅝	Xonics Inc	28	18	17½	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
4⅝	1⅞	YooHoo .05e	10	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅝	4½	ZeroMfg .24	6	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅝	1⅛	Zimmr Hom		41	4⅝	4⅝	4½	+⅛

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	6⅜-6½	3 -3¼	2½-3	11⅝-11⅞
1 M.	6 9/16-6 11/16	3⅝-3⅞	1½-1¾	11⅝-11⅞
3 M.	6 13/16-6 15/16	3⅞-4⅛	2⅞-3⅛	11⅞-12
6 M.	7⅛-7⅜	4¼-4½	3⅜-3⅝	12⅛-12⅜
1 Y.	7 9/16-8 1/16	5¼-5½	4¼-4½	12⅜-12⅝

Tokyo Exchange

Oct. 23, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	253	Matsu E. Wks.	585
Canon	255	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	129
Dai Nip. Print.	474	Mitsubi Corp.	418
Fuji Bank	312	Mitsui Co.	435
Fuji Photo	375	Mitsukoshi	426
Hitachi	160	Nippon Elec.	168
Honda Motor	565	Sharp	280
C. Itoh	381	Shiseido	1,000
Japan Air L.	1,430	Sony Corp.	2,930
Kansai El. P.	650	Sumitomo Bk.	329
Kao Soap	622	Taisho Marine	296
Kirin Brewery	308	Takeda Chem.	227
Komatsu	391	Teijin	173
Kubota	310	Tokio Marine	540
Matsu Ind.	514	Toray	148
		Toyota Motor	625

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	85.10	85.00	97.20	77.00
Brussels	120.90	120.78	127.87	106.43
Frankfurt	141.34	141.37	143.00	110.56
London 30	351.40	345.70	385.20	146.00
London 500	155.40	152.72	156.14	64.49
Milan	79.47	79.48	108.86	75.41
Paris	130.40	129.50	138.70	99.70
Sydney	409.38	405.76	432.40	289.88
Tokyo (n)	314.06	313.64	333.11	268.24
Tokyo (o)	4296.66	4294.16	4564.52	3527.04
Zurich	262.00	261.40	295.10	210.30

(n) New. (o) Old.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	32.70
Albert Heijn	94.70
Algembank	320.50
Amrobank	72.60
A'dam	138
Fokker	35
Heineken	146
H.V.A.	58.30
Holl-Am-H	68.50
Hoogovens	49.10
K.L.M.	48.50
Pakhoed	138
Philips new	23.20
Robeco	177.80
Rolinco	129
Royal Dutch	93.10
Unilever	102.20
Van Ommer	227
VerMach	170

Brussels

Arbed	3,650
Brux-Lamb	1,905
Cock Ougree	900
Electrobel	6,120
GB-Inno-BM	1,680
Hoboken	3,560
Pétrofina	4,830
Ph Gevaert	1,088
Soc Générale	2,490
Solvay	2,950
Un Minière	1,180

Frankfurt

AEG	82
BASF	137.50
Bayer	113.50
Commerzbk	199
Cont Gummi	82.50
Daimler	324.50
Demag	191
DeutBank	322
DresdeBk	238
Hoechst	129.30
Gels Aktien	75
Hoesch	52.50
Karlsdt	453
Kaufhof	280
KHD	178
Lufthansa	54
Mannesmann	280.50
Metallgesell	224
Neckermann	100
Rheinstahl	70
RWE new	132.20
Schering	400
Siemens	275
Thyssen	87.50
Veba	103.90
Volkswagen	129.80

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.66
Anglo-Am	£30.50
Barclay Bk	2.93
Beecham Gr	0.35
BICC	7.18
Boots	1.28
Bowater	1.74
Brit-Am Tob	3.19
Brit Oxyg	0.54½
Brit Pet	5.95
Burmah	0.30½
CadburySc	0.49½
Chartered	1.67
Courtaulds	1.35
Daggafont	0.09
DeBeer D	3.15
Decca Rec	2.16
Distillers	1.19
Dunlop	0.60
E Mustline	2.28
GEC	1.28
FreeStGeo	£23.00
GKN	2.22
Glaxo Gr	3.40
Gold Fields	2.05
Gt Un St	1.89
Guinness	1.26
Hawker-Sidd	3.16
Hudson Bay	£11.25
Imp Chem	2.93
Imps	0.73
Mar&Spen	1.01
MetalBox	2.32
Nichols	0.36
Plessey	0.71½
Rand Mines	2.58
Rank Org	1.56
Royal Dutch	£27.00
R.T.Z.	1.74
Shell	3.73
Thorn (A)	2.02
Tube Invest	2.76
Union Carb	4.10
Vickers	1.33
War L3½	£25
West Deep	£16.75
West Drief	£40 ⅞
West Hold	£27.75
West Min	1.51
Woolworth	0.60½
ZCI	0.37

Milan

Bastogi	1,175
Erba	2,500
Eroie Marelli	581
Fiat	1,054
Finsider	256
Generali	41,300
IFI	2,401
Italgas	520
Italsider	363
LaRinas	66
Montedis	471
Olivetti	1,125
Pirelli	1,380
Snia Visco	1,423
Terni	38

Paris

Air Liquide	356
Alimentaire	68.50
BSN	525
Carrefour	1,691
Cim Lafarge	181
Citroën	46
Cie Bancaire	502
CFP	122.50
CGE	298.90
CCF	186
Ferodo	375
Iméral	75.05
L'Oréal	891
Mach Bull	31.10
Michel	1,354
Moët-Henn	599
Moulinex	284.90
Paribas	168
PUK	100.70
Penarroya	52.05
Perrier	94.50
Peugeot	304
Rh Poulenc	104.10
Saclior	65.50
St Gobain	128.90
Suez	254.20
Télémécan	774
Thomson	238.50
Usinor	68.50

Zurich

Alusuisse	970
Buehrle	1,235
B Boveri	1,425
Ciba-Geigy	1,465
Cr Suisse	2,745
Fischer	500
HofRocheN	9,325
Nestlé	3,195
Sandoz	4,275
Sté B Suisse	436
Sulzer	2,300
U.B. Suisse	2,970

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

Oct. 23, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	145.00	144.15	—0.36
Zurich	145.50	144.00	—0.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	149.36	149.53	—0.23

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Interinvest Gold Indexed Series "B" Bonds (n.v. 1,000)

Indexed value 1,000.00
Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

Dietchweiler — International Bankers.

The Edinburgh Investment Trust Limited

INTERIM STATEMENT FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1975 (unaudited)

	30 Sept. 1975	31 March 1975
NET ASSETS being total assets less current liabilities, taking investments at market value and including where applicable, the full London dollar premium amounting to £8,855,000 (31 March 1975 £10,709,376)	£63,886,000	£59,107,958
NET ASSET VALUE per £1 deferred stock after deducting prior charges at market value	207½p	192p
Geographical distribution of net assets		
UNITED KINGDOM EQUITIES	47.3%	43.1%
NORTH AMERICAN EQUITIES	31.0%	33.2%
OTHER OVERSEAS EQUITIES	12.4%	14.0%
OTHER INVESTMENTS including cash	9.3%	9.7%
	100.0%	100.0%
	Half-Year ended 30 Sept. 1975	Half-Year ended 30 Sept. 1974
GROSS REVENUE	£1,522,031	£1,435,324

The increase in gross revenue for the half-year partly reflects income on investments purchased with the recent dollar loan and because of the rise in interest charges should not be taken to indicate an increase in net revenue for the year.

Notes
1. An interim dividend on the deferred stock of 2.25p net per £1 unit which will absorb £623,700 has been declared for payment on 23 October 1975 to stockholders on the register on 24 September 1975. (1974 — 2.20p net).
2. The company's wholly owned subsidiary, NORCAP INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT LTD., will provide professional investment management for pension funds, charities and other large funds. Contact Mr. W.G. Cochrane at 3 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4DS, Scotland. 031-225 4525.

Multi Commercial Bank
Banque Multi Commerciale

MULTI COMMERCIAL BANK ZURICH
Banque Multi Commerciale Zurich

has the pleasure
to announce the opening
of its Geneva branch.

1, rue de la Tour-de-l'Ile
CH-1204 Geneva
Telephone 022 28 88 33
Telex 289423 mbc ch

associated with
SWISS BANK CORPORATION

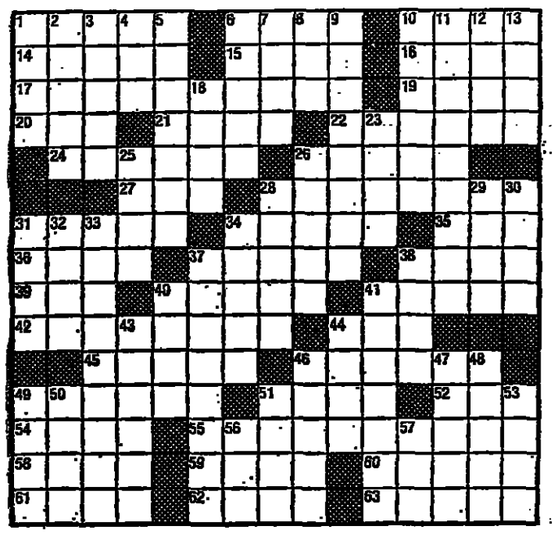
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Pre-Revolution act
6 Humid
10 Mountain pass
14 Lime: Prefix
15 Matty or Felipe
16 Singer Raisa
17 Hepcats
19 Island land
20 *Defunct car*
21 "—— lively, please"
22 Pablo's refresher
24 Worked on the furnace
26 N. J. Governor
27 Original ——
28 Fish, often holy
31 Noted violinist
34 Dumb belles
35 Beverage
36 Bull: Prefix
37 *Golfer's digging*
38 Warm-sea fish
39 Ocean: Abbr.
40 Like some baskets
41 Tuscan city
42 Clemenceau
44 Dapper chap
45 Territories, gang style
46 Hurdy-gurdy rider
49 What mare nostrum means
51 Catch, as a fish
52 Container
54 Resorts
55 Symbols of poverty
58 Bank for farmers
59 Wildcat
60 Derby winner of 1935
61 British queen
62 Small barracuda
63 Ladies' companions

DOWN

1 Steep cliff
2 Jury-panel members
3 Assign
4 Roman 1101
5 *Football*
6 Old-hat
7 Tilted
8 Fine leather: Abbr.
9 Milquetoast, e.g.
10 Lorne or Graham
11 Close contest, politically
12 —— were
13 Blue Nile's lake
18 Solar deity
23 Unsettles
25 Glacial ridges
26 Red —— (Snoopy's foe)
28 One who relocates
29 Dash
30 Clytemnestra's mother
31 *State, in France*
32 Plaster base
33 Stubborn transport
34 Low places
37 G.I.'s of W.W. II
38 Descend
40 Finish line
41 Tunnel digger
43 Scuffle
44 Then, in Chartres
46 French *Revolution* figure
47 French spa
48 Costly vessel
49 Greek peak
50 "It came —— the midnight . . ."
51 Angler's need
53 Receptions
56 Conjectural: Abbr.
57 French Mrs.



WEATHER

	C	F		C	F	
ALGARVE	18	64	Cloudy	MADRID	23	72	Fair
AMSTERDAM	12	54	Cloudy	MILAN	15	59	Fair
ANKARA	20	68	Cloudy	MONTREAL	10	50	Cloudy
ATHENS	23	72	Cloudy	MOSCOW	1	34	Overcast
BEIRUT	—	—	Unavailable	MUNICH	6	43	Cloudy
BELGRADE	11	52	Rain	NEW YORK	17	63	Sunny
BERLIN	10	50	Cloudy	NICE	18	64	Fair
BRUSSELS	14	57	Cloudy	OSLO	6	43	Overcast
BUDAPEST	17	63	Cloudy	PARIS	15	59	Fair
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable	PRAGUE	9	48	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	22	72	Cloudy	ROME	18	64	Fair
COPENHAGEN	11	52	Cloudy	SOFIA	11	52	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	5	41	Overcast
DUBLIN	14	57	Rain	TEHRAN	—	—	Unavailable
EDINBURGH	11	52	Rain	TEL AVIV	23	82	Fair
FLORENCE	16	61	Cloudy	TUNIS	20	68	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	11	52	Cloudy	VENICE	17	63	Cloudy
GENEVA	9	48	Overcast	VIENNA	10	50	Overcast
HELSINKI	4	39	Overcast	WARSAW	10	50	Overcast
ISTANBUL	21	70	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	24	76	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Cloudy	ZURICH	6	43	Cloudy
LISBON	19	66	Cloudy				
LONDON	16	61	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	15	59	Sunny				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

October 23, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (e)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$6.42
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$7.73
Austral Select	$2.95
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF782.95
— (d) Conbar	SF722
— (d) Grobar	SF336
— (d) Stockbar	SF1533
(w) Browninvest	$12.78
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	$10.51
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	$4.42
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd.	$6.84
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$13.29
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$8.23
(d) Capital Rentinves	LF1,036
(d) Caribico Open-End	$38.70
(d) Citadel Fund	$2.80
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$653.33
(w) Convert Fd. Int. A Certs.	$7.35
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs.	$11.14
(d) Convert. Bond Fd "V"	$8.24
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canasec	SF508
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF73
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF68.25
— (d) Energievalor	SF21.25
— (d) Ussec	SF645
— (d) Europavalor	SF121.75
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.01
C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:	
— (w) C.S. Income Fd.	$7.88
(w) D.G.O.	$39.31
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.18
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$11.28
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd.	$11.09
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,004
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM22.20
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond	DM72.50
FIDELITY:	
Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Trust	$50.36
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$6.59
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$14.12
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$21.92
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$9.47
(d) Fiducem	BF906
(w) First Intern'l Fd.	$113.74
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$14.80
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$27.31
(d) First Security Co. Fd.	$21.06
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$50.76
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$21.41
(w) Fonselex Instle Pr.	SF1,750
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF77.68
(d) Fonditalia	$10.10
(d) Fund of Nations	$4.96
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$0.91
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$7.53
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$10.40
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$24.05
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$5.69
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l.	$7.20
(w) Hausmann Holdgs. NV.	$5,642
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$24.25
(d) Icofund	$9.45
(d) Interfin	SF291.55
(d) Intertund S.A.	$9.41
(w) Intermarket Fund	$99.36
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$22.80
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$5.69
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd. S.A.	$27.70
(r) Invest Atlantique	$37.72
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$8.31
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A.	$7.66
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$14.36
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$45.78
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$12.18
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine East. Trust	$40.72
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$37.26
— (r) Jardine Selection NV.	$12.77
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,536
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	$10.13
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$17.26
(w) Leverage Cap Hold	$36.79
LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL:	
+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd.	SF388.50
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund	SF367.50
(w) Luxfund	$15.08
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$10.64
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.86
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$3.01
(w) N.A.M.F.	$82.99
(w) Nippon Fund	$34.51
(w) Nor. Amer Inv. Fund	$5.85
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd.	$6.67
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$7.23
(d) Putman Intern'l Fund	$20.49
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,930
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,803
(d) Rentinvest	LF889
— (d) Safe Fund	$4.47
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$9.67
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF53.90
Share Realty N.V.	$14.13
Share International N.V.	$4.64
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$11.51
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) CSF Fund	SF23.80
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.55
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V.	$7.14
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM90.20
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,528
— (r) Securswiss	SF895
(d) Soros Fund	$175.24
(w) Star Fund	$4.57
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF438.50
— (d) Intervalor	SF953
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF366
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF188
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF79.75
— (d) Universal Fund	SF86.75
(w) Talent Global Fund	$7.92
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$21.39
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$20.01
(w) Transpacific Fund	$17.28
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF33
— (d) Bond Invest	SF71.75
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF75.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF118.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF79
— (d) Globalvest	SF83
— (d) Pacific Invest.	SF79
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF334.50
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF261.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Kr Ent.	SF189.50
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlantikfonds	DM16.55
— (d) Europafonds	DM34.20
— (d) Unifonds	DM21.05
— (d) Unirenta	DM42.65
— (d) Unispecial I	DM56.65
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$2.66
(d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd.	$11.51
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$5.74
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,266.68
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,420.01
(d) World Equity Girth Fd.	$387.10
(w) Worldwide Securities	$52.94
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,280.83

DM — Deutsche Mark; " — Ex-dividend; † — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked.

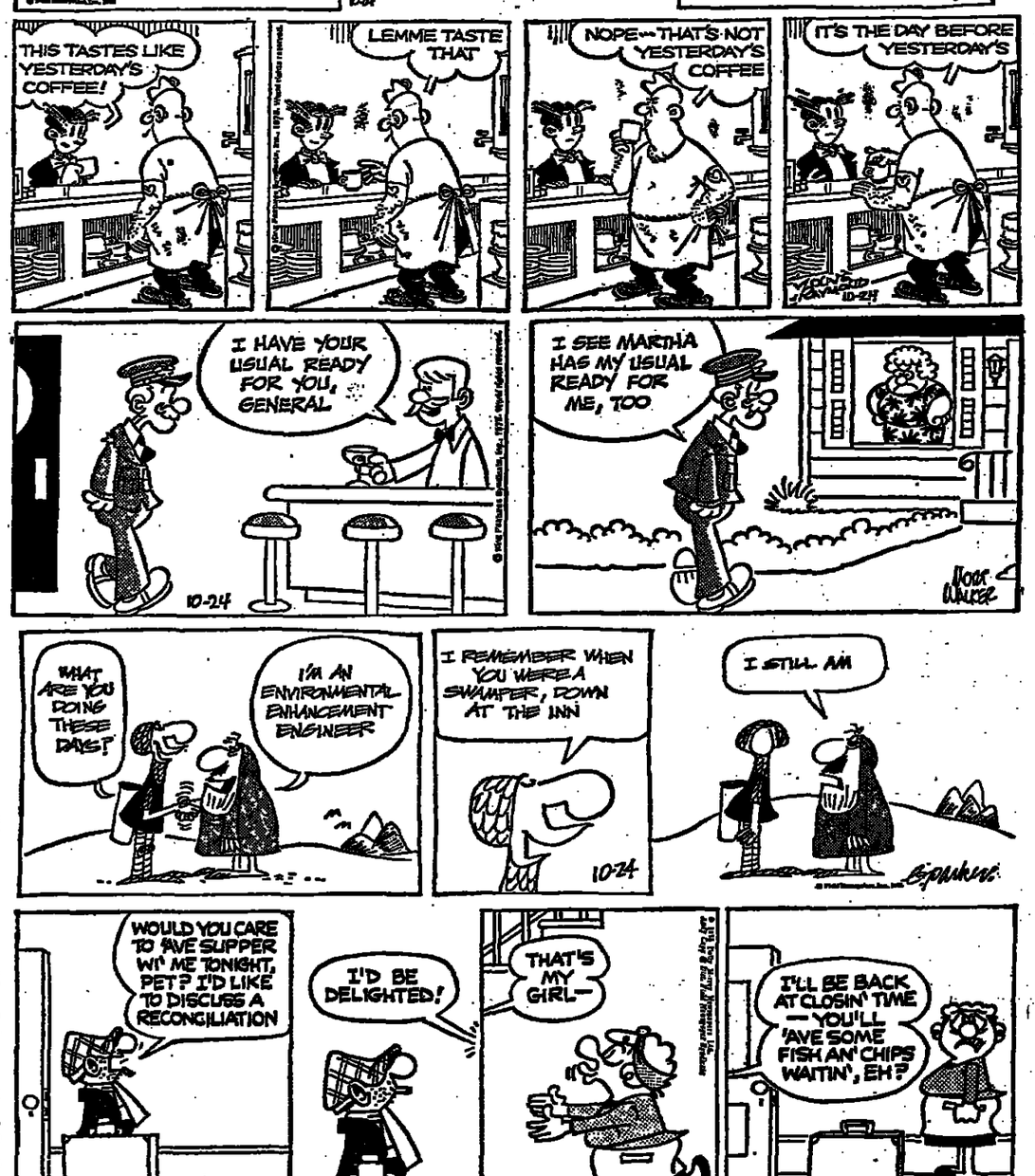
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE

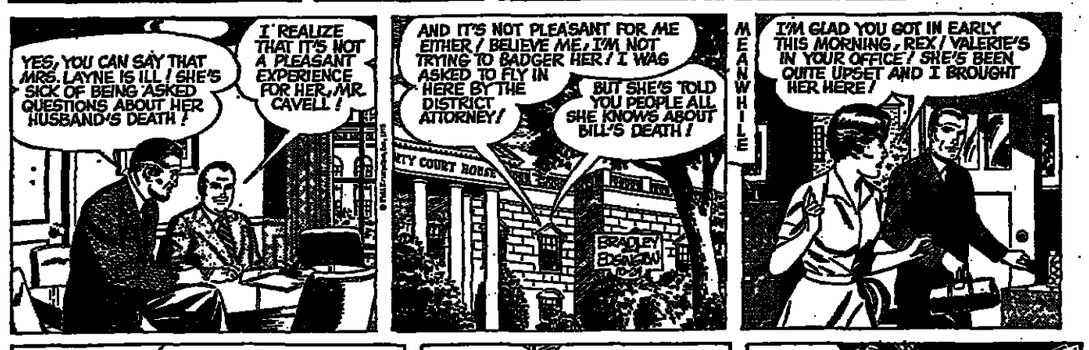


BEETLE BAILEY

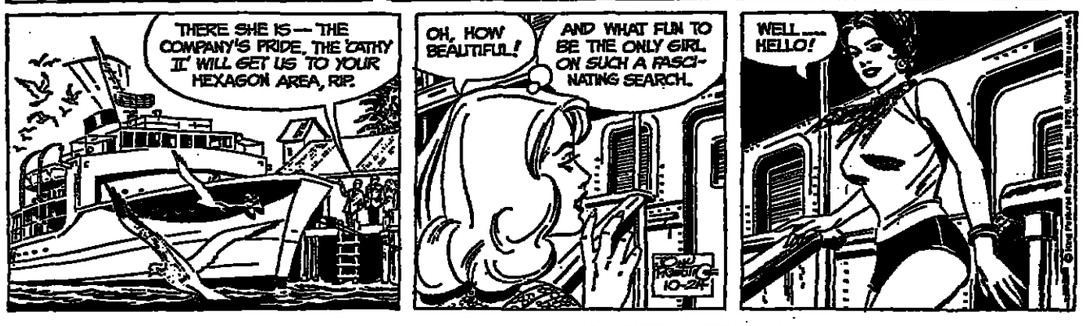
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ANDY CAPP

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RIP KIRBY



DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words:

NYSOW

CHUVO

CRASAF

TRYGEN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

"_____"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LOWLY OWING UNCLAD OUTFIT

Answer: *What you might yell when the draft from it hits you*—"WIND-OW!"

BOOKS

THE COLLECTED STORIES OF HORTENSE CALISHER

By Hortense Calisher. Harbor House. 502 pp. $15.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

HORTENSE Calisher writes well enough to create a short story out of almost nothing, and sometimes she does. In the introduction to "The Collected Stories of Hortense Calisher," she says: "A story is an apocalypse served in a very small cup." I would say that sometimes it is a very small apocalypse too. We have learned to make do with very little substance in the short story.

Intoxicated by eloquence, brilliantly filling spaces, unearthing clues like a forensic squad, Miss Calisher sometimes writes stories that seem valuable mainly as demonstrations of how short stories should be made. The story itself is like a mocked-up room in a department store. Nobody lives there; it is only a display. "The Rehabilitation of Ginevra Leake" is one of these. It is about an unattractive Southern girl who comes North and joins the Communist party because no one else will have her. Her martyrdom in the party's internecine warfare is just barely rescued from cliché by a bit of regional legerdemain.

"If You Don't Want to Live I Can't Help You" is a déjà vu story about one of the several million self-destructive people in our world. Here, the author salvages her theme with a contrapuntal coda. Miss Calisher is very good at endings, which is unusual in the contemporary short story. What generally happens is that an author will start more hares than he can catch or kill, and the story will close on a compromise, a literary or technical solution, in which a device impersonates a progression. While conceiving a short story is a question of talent, ending it properly seems to be a matter of intelligence. The more complex the story, the more it needs an orderly mind.

Sometimes Miss Calisher satisfies us with the sheer delight of absolute observation. "What a Thing, to Keep A Wolf in a Cage" describes two women so well that the structure of the story hardly comes under scrutiny. The same is true of the man and woman in "Point of Departure:" one is glad to have met them and to have been taken so deeply into their confidence.

For me, the most difficult stories to get through are those about adolescence. Reading them, one wonders whether adolescence is not too much with us—not only now, in this age of apotheosis, but always. It is a time of such large emotions seen through such a small fund of experience. Sometimes it seems as if there are only half a dozen variations on adolescence and we have heard them all a hundred times.

Why not wait, we feel like saying, until this boy or girl grows up before writing the story. Adolescents are not all that interesting in real life—not even to their parents—and they are even less so on paper. If an author has to distill or universalize, which is what short stories then we get a prototype, archetype or just a type. "My Mother Taught Me" is one of those stories that succumb to the idea that if something happens to a character at a formative age, it is necessarily a formative experience—as if there were no waste in the world.

My favorite pieces are those that, unfashionably, affirm. "A Christmas Carillon" is about a divorced man who exhausts the novelty of his second bachelorhood and wants to go home for the holidays. *I expected* a momentary lift and then a letdown, like an electrocardiogram orgasm—and, Miss Calisher has fooled me. Her bachelor is one of those few who actually work their way through his sophistication and rediscovers the simple joy of a child opening Christmas presents.

In "So Many Rings to Show," a young couple get married, after several years of living together. As they explore the difference in their feelings for being. I kept waiting for the faithful shoe to drop and it didn't. Some people in this world always surprises me to simply know what they are doing.

There were times, in this volume, when I felt suffocated by sensibility, but it is unfair for Miss Calisher to read all her stories at once, as I did. They were not meant to be experienced that way. After all, how many cups of apocalypse can you drink in a day?

Anatole Broyard is a book critic for The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

G	A	R	B		A	C	M	E	S		B	A	E	R
A	L	O	E		S	L	A	N	T		U	N	T	O
M	A	R	E		H	E	N	N	A		S	T	A	Y
P	S	Y	C	H	O	A	N	A	L	Y	S	I	S	
			H	A	R	T		L	E	E				
G	A	M	E	T	E		T	R	E	A	D	E	R	S
O	M	A	R	S		T	H	O	R	S		M	O	O
I	A	L	S		S	H	O	T	S		S	C	A	N
N	R	A		S	T	E	L	E		S	T	E	R	E
G	A	Y	P	A	R	E	E		S	T	R	E	S	S
			A	R	I		A	N	O	A				
	O	E	D	I	P	U	S	C	O	M	P	L	E	X
S	P	U	D		P	L	A	T	O		P	A	R	E
H	A	R	E		E	N	D	E	D		E	M	I	R
C	L	O	R		R	O	O	D	S		R	E	N	O

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Greek Month in London, Nov. 4 to Dec. 5, will p... leading artists, writers, mus... academics and politicians... Greece who will explore s... of their culture and socie... series of events for which ... London organizations will b... —principally the Institu... Contemporary Arts, the N... Book League, the Poetry S... the Architectural Associati... London School of Economi... London Music Digest an... Wildenstein Gallery. Mu... events will be held at Roy... tival Hall, the Round Hou... Sadler's Wells Theatre. I... will be unveiled at the I... homes of George Seferis, ... Prize-winning poet and ... Greek ambassador to Brita... of the poet C.P. Cavafy.

* * *

An exhibition of 25 ... paintings dating from th... to 14th centuries, on loa... the Metropolitan Museum ... in New York, will be show... Nov. 7 to Jan. 4 in C... Gallery II of the British M... The collection was acquire... whole by the Met in 1973 fr... collector and painter C. C. ... and first shown in New Y... the same year. Ten of the ... in the exhibition are fr... former imperial collections ...

BRIDGE — By Alan Tru...

The opening bid of one diamond on the diagramed hand, the response of one spade and the jump rebid of three diamonds were all obvious enough, but South had a nasty guess at his second turn. He tried three no-trump, gambling that North could stop the heart suit. It is worth noting that the three no-trump bidder in this position always has the clubs stopped: with hearts stopped and no club stop he would bid three hearts.

It can be seen that five diamonds would have been unbeatable, for if East made the best lead of a trump North would immediately develop spades. Three no-trump was also unbeatable, but the declarer in this case maneuvered a crucial overtrick.

The opening heart lead was ducked in dummy, and the defense persevered with the suit. Dummy's king won the third round, and six diamond winners produced this ending:

NORTH	
♠ QJ	
♡ —	
◇ 3	
♣ 8	
WEST	EAST
♠ A	♠ —
♡ J	♡ —
◇ —	◇ —
♣ K4	♣ 10976
SOUTH	
♠ K	
♡ —	
◇ —	
♣ AQJ	

On the last diamond, South threw his spade king, and West hesitated. After the hesi... he was lost, since South ... that there was only one sli... in which he could have a... son to hesitate. A discard... black suit would have s... South to make the last ... tricks, so West threw the ... jack. He was promptly ... in with a spade lead t... away from the club king ... 12th trick.

West could have give... declarer much more of a ... lem if he had thrown th... four promptly in the diag... position. If he had played ... by leading to the club a... would have made two over... to his considerable surprise... if he had played for an ov... by finessing in clubs, he ... have been one down, with... explaining to do to his part...

NORTH	
♠ QJ	
♡ K72	
◇ AKQ9853	
♣ 8	
WEST (D)	EAST
♠ A654	♠ 108
♡ AJ85	♡ Q1063
◇ 72	◇ J10
♣ K43	♣ 109765
SOUTH	
♠ K9732	
♡ 94	
◇ 64	
♣ AQJ2	

North and South were... nerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	Sou...
Pass	1 ◇	Pass	1 ♠
Pass	3 ◇	Pass	3 N...
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the heart five.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Reds Win Series on Morgan's 2-Out Hit in 9th

Single Paces 4-3 Comeback

By Joseph Durso

BOSTON, Oct. 23 (NYT).—In e final inning of the final game, e Cincinnati Reds finally bdued the rambunctious Boston d Sox, 4-3, last night and n the 72d World Series.

There were two outs in the nth, the 67th inning played by e teams over a 12-day span, en Joe Morgan singled to nter field off the 50th pitcher ed in the series. The hit opped about 10 feet in front Fred Lynn while Ken Grify scored the deciding run and, if an inning later, the big, bad ean Machine" of Cincinnati d captured the Reds' first ampionship in 35 years.

It was the end of a series led with new heroes, new ography and even new rivals, d the first ever played between ston and Cincinnati since the nerican and National Leagues gan grappling for baseball's st prize in 1903.

It was also the third time in years that the Reds had ed to win the series and, when ey finally did it, they squeaked st an underdog Boston team at had been looking for a ampionship since 1918.

"It was the greatest World ries ever played," said Sparky nderson, the white-haired 41-ar-old manager of the Reds, o won 108 games in the tional League this summer. think we're the best team in seball—but not by much."

"Most ball clubs would have it," said Pete Rose, referring the fact that the Reds were alling 3-0 as late as the sixth ning. "But we didn't. I said t night's game was the best me ever played in baseball. w I take it back. This one's to be the greatest."

Emotionally, the difference for se probably lay in the fact that the Reds lost in 12 tumultuous innings Tuesday night, when Boston deadlocked the series at three games apiece, but won in nine tumultuous innings last night. They won the hard way, too, after the Red Sox had scored three runs in the third inning and clung to their lead until the sixth.

The Comeback

Then, with a standing-room crowd of 35,205 thronging 63-year-old Fenway Park and filling the night air with noise, they let the title slip away. Tony Perez put Cincinnati back in the game with a two-run home run, Rose singled home the tying run an inning later and they were still tied as they turned into the ninth.

But the Reds, with the best record in baseball, had managed to win 26 games in their final turns at bat this year and they were about to do their thing one more time. A walk to Ken Griffey, a sacrifice bunt by Cesar Geronimo and an infield grounder by Don Driessen nudged the critical run to third base and, finally, with two down, Morgan lobbed his single to short center field—a hit that traveled perhaps 200 feet but that was worth about $20,000 a man for the Cincinnati players.

But whatever the arithmetic, it proved to be as close as a series can get. And when it was over, Bill Lee added up the difference and said simply: "They won by one run in seven games."

For two-thirds of the game last night, Lee looked like Boston's newest hero as he pitched against Don Gullett of the Reds. They both had plenty of rest after the sixth game had been postponed three times by rain, but they were a study in contrasts: Gullett, the 24-year-old Kentuckian with old-fashioned manners and an old-fashioned fastball; Lee, the 28-year-old Californian with a zest for words, distinct political views and free thinking.

When they went at it, the Red Sox struck first when their lead-off batter, Bernie Carbo, banked a double off the concrete wall in leftcenter field. It was Carbo's first start of the series, but in four previous times at bat he had hit two home runs as a pinch-hitter. Gullett, throwing mainly fastballs, stayed out of worse trouble by retiring the next three batters.

When they went to the home half of the third, the home side raised the rafters.

It began with one down when Carbo drew a walk and Doyle singled to right field, making the little second baseman the only player on either team to hit safely in all seven games. Then Yastrzemski, the 36-year-old hero of Boston's pennant-winner of 1967, pulled the next pitch on the ground into right field for a single and the Red Sox took a noisy 1-0 lead.

On the throw from the outfield to third base, Yastrzemski took second, so the Reds elected to fill the bases with an intentional walk to Carlton Fisk, whose home run won the sixth game marathon in the 12th inning. Gullett stabilized things long enough to strike out Fred Lynn on a disputed call, but then his control deserted him as his fastballs sailed high and wide.

He needed only one more out to survive the problem, but before he got it, he went to counts of three balls and no strikes on Rico Petrocelli and Dwight Evans. He did manage to throw two strikes to Petrocelli before walking him to force in one run, but he threw four bad ones in a row to Evans and forced in another.

The Reds kept getting men on base against Bill Lee, but they kept getting nothing for their trouble.

After all the flexing of muscle, though, the Reds finally punished Lee in the sixth. Rose opened the inning with a single to right, the sixth hit off Lee, and Morgan flied out to right field. Bench, who knocked in 110 runs this summer, rammed a grounder to the left of second base behind the bag and Burleson flipped the ball to Doyle.

It looked like another double play but Doyle, stepping around Rose's charge, threw high over Yastrzemski's head at first for his second error, and the Reds suddenly had another shot.

They made the most of it, too, when Perez, powered Lee's second pitch high over everything in left-center: 37-foot-tall wall, 23-foot-high screen and out past Lansdowne Street beyond. It was the third home run for the 33-year-old Cuban since he had broken loose with a pair in the fifth game after suffering through an 0-for-15 slump, and it pulled the Reds close at 3-2 with three innings to go.

In the seventh, Lee got Concepcion on a grounder to shortstop, walked Griffey and suddenly was done. He was being troubled by a blister on the left thumb and was replaced by Roger Moret, a lefthander, who had won 14 games and lost only three this season.

The key man again was Geronimo, swinging for the third time with runners on base, but again he failed to deliver. He popped the 2-0 pitch high to shortstop and the Red Sox needed only one more out to weather another storm.

But if the Red Sox were rambunctious in this series, the Reds were still resourceful. Ed Armbrister batted for Billingham and walked, putting runners on first and second with two down and the switch-hitting Rose at bat. The 34-year-old "Charley Hustle" of the Reds, who already had 2,547 hits in his career, drilled a single to center for his tenth hit of the series, and the "Mean Machine" finally was even at 3-3.

With two innings left, the pitchers were Clay Carroll for the Reds and Jim Willoughby for the Red Sox in a park where one slip might prove fatal. Carroll almost made one by walking the leadoff batter in the bottom of the eighth, but escaped when Rose started a snappy double play on Burleson's grounder after the shortstop had twice failed to bunt.

Then the Red Sox pinch-hit for Willoughby and, with one inning left to go, placed the championship in the left hand of a rookie— Jim Burton. He also walked the leadoff batter in the ninth, Griffey, who took second while Petrocelli was throwing out Geronimo from the seat of his pants after slipping while fielding a bunt.

Next Griffey took third on a pinch-hit grounder by Dan Driessen and the energetic Rose walked on a 3-2 pitch leaving things up to Morgan with two down.

And little Joe lobbed a 1-2 pitch over the infield into short center field for a single while Griffey crossed with the run that put the "Mean Machine" in front.

The Red Sox still had three outs remaining but Will McEnaney made them quick ones in the final half-inning of 1975. He got two pinch-hitters and then the last hurrah was sounded for Boston by Yastrzemski who lifted a fly ball to center field to end the suspense for good.



United Press International.

TEAM EFFORT—The Reds, led by relief pitcher Clay Carroll with his glove raised and Pete Rose, No. 14, celebrate their World Series victory on the field at Fenway Park after defeating the Boston Red Sox in seventh game.

Champs Win 'The Big One'

BOSTON, Oct. 23 (NYT).—When it was done, Johnny Bench said it best. For three years he and his accomplices on the Cincinnati Reds have believed in their hearts' cores that they were the best baseball team in the world. But for three years, plus another 32, somebody else had been champion of the world.

"It went seven games," baseball's best catcher said of the 72d World Series. "If we won, they'd say we were supposed to win. If we lost, they'd say we were just like the Vikings or somebody. You talk big, they'd say, but you don't win the big ones."

Bench lifted the hand that wasn't holding a champagne bottle. He brushed his throat.

"They've been saying it for three years," he said, "and you get it up to here. Now we know that for five months we can say what we know, that we're the best, and nobody can say anything back."

Pete Rose held a bottle of champagne in his right hand as he spoke in excited bursts—just the way he plays baseball.

"Joe Morgan made the clutch hit. He ought to be the most valuable player," Rose said. "This was one hell of a series. I am just proud I got an opportunity to play in it."

It was the scrappy, 34-year-old Rose, not Morgan, who was named the Most Valuable Player of the series, which the Reds won last night. His prize is a sports car.

"I don't care too much about the car," Rose said. "Actually, I'd like to chop it up into 26 pieces and pass it around to the rest of the team."

"If you stay in Boston long enough," a Bostonian interjected, "somebody probably would do it for you."

Rose was named most valuable player because he collected 10 hits—more than any player on both teams—in 27 times at bat for a .370 average. He initiated double plays, threw out runners while on his stomach and had a big part in all the scoring last night.

Morgan spoke while holding a half-empty bottle of champagne. He said all he had hoped for was a chance to bat in the ninth inning.

Morgan, a contender for National League Most Valuable Player honors this year, said he felt he was going to come up with the blow to beat the Red Sox.

And he did, connecting for a single to center off left-hander Jim Burton to score Ken Griffey with the tie-breaking run with two out.

Rose, the batter ahead of Morgan, was walked by Burton to put runners on first and third before Morgan came to bat.

"I was hoping that Pete would walk," said the Reds' second baseman, talking so quickly he was almost fighting for breath. "The reason I say that is because Pete was getting a lot of key hits and I thought maybe he was running out of gas.

"I just hoped they give me a shot at it. I felt I could do it. You know how it is when you get a certain feeling? Like last night, after they beat us on Carlton Fisk's homer in the 12th inning, I stood right here in the same place and told all the guys things are now in our favor."

The Beauty of Baseball in Seven Dramatic Acts

By Dave Anderson

BOSTON, Oct. 23 (NYT).—It ended the way it had to, this World Series that the Cincinnati Reds won but that the Boston Red Sox didn't lose, the Red Sox just didn't win. If baseball games went 10 innings instead of nine, perhaps the Red Sox would have won.

But time ran out on them when Carl Yastrzemski lifted a high fly to center field last night. Even before Cesar Geronimo caught the ball, Johnny Bench was hugging Will McEnany at the mound and Pete Rose was hurrying over from third base and the people in the Reds dugout were spilling onto the field.

Suddenly the Red Sox had disappeared, their dugout vacant as the players clomped along the wooden boards in the tunnel to their clubhouse. The drama in seven acts had ended at the Fenway theater with the Reds winning, 4-3, the score of the game and the score of the World Series that reminded the nation how beautiful baseball can be when it means something.

To the Reds who had lost the World Series in 1972 and 1970, it meant everything, especially to Pete Rose, who figured in all three of the Reds' scoring innings after the Red Sox had taken a 3-0 lead in the third.

"I'm not playing this World Series for money," Rose kept saying during it. "I'm playing for a diamond ring."

He has the diamond ring. He also has an American Motors automobile as the Most Valuable Player in the series, courtesy of Sport Magazine. He earned it with four contributions in a crisis—three as a batter, one as a third baseman. Leading off the sixth, he lined a single, then thundered into second base in a slide that distracted Denny Doyle into throwing high to first base, missing a double play that would have ended the inning.

Moments later, Tony Perez, flexing the muscles of his right arm as he waited for Bill Lee's changeup, lofted a two-run homer into the net atop the left center-field wall.

In the seventh, Rose drove in the tying run with a single to center. In the eighth he scooped Rick Burleson's grounder, starting a double play that erased the Red Sox' last base runner. And in the ninth, with two out, he coaxed a walk from Jim Burton that preceded Joe Morgan's blooper to center field that scored Ken Griffey with the decisive run.

"The only thing that worries me," the Reds' manager, Sparky Anderson, had said before the game, "is that the Red Sox are a team of destiny."

The Red Sox weren't destined to win. At center stage in the Fenway theater at the beginning of the seventh game last night were two contrasting left-handed actors, Bill Lee and Don Gullett, each hoping to perpetuate a script that not even Abner Doubleday, much less William Shakespeare or Neil Simon, would have submitted.

"After the game, Lee had said in his irreverent philosophy, 'Gullett will go to the hall of fame or I'll go to Eliot's Lounge.'"

Lee was alluding to a popular Boston oasis. But as it developed, both Gullett and Lee went to the shower—Gullett after the fourth, Lee during the seventh with a blister on his pitching thumb, perhaps from throwing his changeup too often. Surely he has thrown it once too often to Perez, the muscular first baseman who hit three homers over the last three games after having gone hitless in 14 times at-bat during the first four.

Perez's homer last night quieted the audience that had chuckled when a homemade banner was paraded through the antique ball park. "We're sending the Big Red Machine home," it proclaimed, "in a little red wagon."

But the Big Red Machine soon began to hum. Not that the Reds were the only winner. The real winner of this World Series was baseball itself. The real significance of this World Series involved the beauty of baseball when a game means something. Baseball is often put down as slow and boring, out of step with the violence of our times that the National Football League thrives on.

And on a Tuesday night in June, with virtually nothing at stake and with another game tomorrow night in a 162-game schedule that can become dreary for most teams, baseball is slow and boring to most people.

The pitcher fingers his cap. The batter fouls off several pitches. The infielders and outfielders stand around like so many statues.

But when a baseball game means something, as it does in a World Series or the league playoffs or in a pennant race, baseball is the best game. The same elements that make it slow and boring in June make it compelling in October because those elements build the tension.

Seventh Game Box Score

CINCINNATI (N)	ab	r	h	bi	BOSTON (A)	ab	r	h	bi
Rose, 3b	4	0	2	1	Carbo, lf	3	1	1	0
Morgan, 2b	4	0	2	1	Miller, lf	0	0	0	0
Bench, c	4	1	0	0	Beniquez, ph	1	0	0	0
Perez, 1b	5	1	1	2	Doyle, 2b	4	1	1	0
Foster, lf	4	0	1	0	Montgomery, ph	1	0	0	0
Concepcion, ss	4	0	1	0	Yastrzemski, lf	5	1	1	1
Griffey, rf	2	2	1	0	Fisk, c	3	0	0	0
Geronimo, cf	3	0	0	0	Lynn, cf	2	0	0	0
Gullett, p	1	0	1	0	Petrocelli, 3b	3	0	1	1
Rettenmund, ph	1	0	0	0	Evans, rf	2	0	0	1
Billingham, p	0	0	0	0	Burleson, ss	3	0	0	0
Armbrister, ph	0	0	0	0	Lee, p	3	0	1	0
Carroll, p	0	0	0	0	Moret, p	0	0	0	0
Driessen, ph	1	0	0	0	Willoughby, p	0	0	0	0
McEnaney, p	0	0	0	0	Cooper, ph	1	0	0	0
					Burton, p	0	0	0	0
					Cleveland, p	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	4	9	4	Totals	31	3	5	3

Cincinnati	000	002	101—4
Boston	002	000	000—3

Errors—Doyle 2. Double plays—Cincinnati 1, Boston 2. Left on base—Cincinnati 9, Boston 9. 3B—Carbo. HR—Perez. Stolen Bases—Morgan, Griffey. Sacrifice—Geronimo.

	ip	h	r	er	bb	so	wp	hbp
Gullett	4	4	3	3	5	5	1	0
Billingham	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
Carroll W.	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
McEnaney	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lee	6 1-3	7	3	3	1	2	0	0
Moret	1-3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Willoughby	1 1-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burton L.	2-3	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
Cleveland	1-3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Save—McEnaney.

Time—2:52. Attendance—35,205.

U.S. Helps Basketball Status But Hurts Baseball Reputation

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 23 (UPI).—The United States regained its reputation in basketball yesterday but lost its No. 1 position in its national pastime—baseball—at the Pan-American games.

Otis Birdsong, yelled at by coach Marvin Harshman at halftime, took out his frustration on Cuba and led the United States to an 84-78 victory—one of the most important international basketball triumphs for the United States in many years. It is unbeaten in this tournament.

Ann Carr and her gymnastic teammates had to listen to some unpleasant jeers but went on to keep the dozen medals available to Carr running her total of gold medals to five.

The Americans swept the five gold medals in swimming, won in synchronized swimming and took three out of four yachting titles. Of 15 possible gold medals yesterday, the United States garnered 13.

Four American boxers also moved into Saturday night's final, with four more having a chance to do so Monday night.

The only U.S. disappointment was the defeat of its baseball team by Cuba 4-3, wiping out hopes for a gold medal.

The American gold medal total reached 88 with three days of competition left; Cuba has 38.

"The coach sort of got on me the last half," said Birdsong, a University of Houston product who has been an excellent second-half player for the United States during the basketball tournament.

"I felt like I wasn't making a contribution to the team. So I decided to get off my tail and do something."

Birdsong scored 12 points in the second half to help the Americans open a 16-point lead. Even though the unbeaten U.S. team has two games left to play, including a contest against the Virgin Islands, it is assured of the gold medal.

The United States still is trying to erase the sting of its most infamous basketball setback—to the Soviet Union at the 1972 Olympic Games final. Harshman saw the U.S. triumph yesterday as a signal that the Americans were ready to reassert themselves again.

"Right now all 12 of them (America's players) want to play in the Olympics. But I would guess we would be lucky to keep eight of them. If one of them had an offer of $500,000 to play professional ball they would be crazy not to sign," Harshman said.

The U.S. women's basketball team also clinched a gold medal with a victory over Colombia.

A U.S. sweep in swimming for the second night in a row saw gold medal performances from Kathy Heddy in the 400-meter freestyle (her third first place); Steve Furniss in the 200-meter individual medley; Donna Wennerstrom in the 200-meter backstroke; Lauri Siering in the 200-meter breaststroke and the U.S. men's 800-meter freestyle relay team.

The only U.S. water setback came with the victory by Canadian Janet Nutter in women's platform diving over defending world champion Janet Ely.

NHL Results

Wednesday's Games

Toronto 3, Vancouver 2 (Stoughton, Sittler, Thompson; Elight, Lever, Errol Thompson's first goal of season wins game in third period.

Los Angeles 5, Chicago 3 (Goring 3, Carr 2; Russel, Martin, Boldirev).

Montreal 4, Detroit 1 (Courtnyer, Wilson, Lambert, Risebrough; McKechnie).

California 4, Minnesota 2 (Gardner, Macadam, Sabourin, Oristic; Fleseh, Bickel).

Kansas City 4, Washington 2 (Hudson, Croteau 2, Paiement; Williams 2). Capitals have seven losses and a tie in eight games.

St. Louis 3, Atlanta 1 (B. Wilson; Bennett).

Buffalo 9, N.Y. Rangers 1 (Martin 2, Scheefeld, Robert, Luce 3, Gare, Richard; Greschner). Rick Martin has his second straight first-period hat-trick. He has nine goals this season.

7 More Teams In ABA Prefer Joining Rivals

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (NYT).—Seven more American Basketball Association teams, in a surprise move, have applied for membership in the National Basketball Association, commencing with the 1976-77 season. They took the action in individual telegrams to Larry O'Brien, the NBA commissioner.

On Sept. 24, the New York Nets and Denver Nuggets, without notifying Dave DeBusschere, the ABA commissioner, or the other teams in the league, applied for NBA membership. At the time, O'Brien said, "We intend to give the applications the serious considerations they deserve."

After this week's seven applications, O'Brien, somewhat cautious, said, "I am immediately referring this matter to the league counsel. I will have no further comment to make until advised by counsel."

O'Brien said that he had received telegrams from the Kentucky Colonels and the Spirits of St. Louis and assumed the others were on the way. The telegrams, all the same, read: "The (name of the team) hereby requests *application for membership* in the National Basketball Association, commencing with the 1976-77 season. If the NBA has an interest in considering an application we would like the NBA to join with us in petitioning Judge (Robert) Carter for permission to process an application under such circumstances as he may deem appropriate and consistent with prior orders."

In response to a 1970 lawsuit by the NBA Players' Association, Federal Judge Carter issued an injunction that prevented the leagues from merging. The players' suit is scheduled to be heard before Judge Carter on May 3.

Italian Keeps Title

CEFALU, Sicily, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—European featherweight boxing champion Elio Cotena of Italy retained his title here last night when French challenger Michel Lefevre failed to come out for the 12th round.

Tour de France May Have Stop In White House

PARIS, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Plans are under way to stage a mini Tour de France cycle race in the United States next year, ending with a final sprint outside the White House in Washington, a spokesman for the organizers said today.

The idea is to arrange a three-stage race from New York to Washington via Philadelphia from May 15 to 17.

The race, planned to coincide with an official visit to the United States by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, would be billed as a European contribution to the American Bicentenary celebrations.

Professional cycle racing is a major sport on the European continent and the Tour de France is recognized as the greatest bicycle road marathon in the world.

If all goes according to plan, President Ford and President Giscard d'Estaing would be at the finish to greet the winner.

Frenchman Upsets Japanese in Judo

VIENNA, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Frenchman Jean-Luc Rouge provided the first upset of the world judo championships here today when he beat Michinori Ishibashi of Japan on points in the light-heavyweight final.

Japanese policeman Sumio Endo, with the physique of a Sumo wrestler, won the heavyweight category on points against Segei Novikov of the Soviet Union.

WHL Result

Wednesday's Game

Denver 2, Calgary 1 (Legge, Morris; Mulh).

NHL Subs Now Discontent

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (NYT).—The forced smiles of those National Hockey League players confined to the bench are beginning to wear off. Disappearing are the "as long as we win, I don't mind not playing" attitudes. Now it's the "play me or trade me" demand.

Ken Hodge of the Boston Bruins has said that if the club could not play him or trade him, then he wanted to be released from his no-cut contract to find his way as a free agent.

"I'm sick of being the fall guy for this outfit," he said.

Derek Sanderson of the New York Rangers, one of four players relegated to civilian clothes on Sunday by coach Ron Stewart because the team is over the limit of players required, was convinced he would be traded despite his tremendous popularity with Madison Square Garden fans.

"It would be a helluva mistake if they did," Derek said, "no matter who they got." Then he watched the Rangers beat the Vancouver Canucks, 8-1 earlier this week without him.

Gilles Villemure, the third goaltender on the Rangers and unused this season, offered only glum looks when his future was discussed. He hasn't asked to be traded but no doubt expects it.

Why aren't they traded? One good reason is their high salaries, which cannot be taken over by teams that are losing money or are already saddled with high-priced talent. Professional hockey, perhaps without realizing it, has got itself into a bind.

One conservative estimate recently listed eight NHL clubs that would lose a collective $2.7 million. The World Hockey Association has been reported on the losing end of $15 million in its first three years.

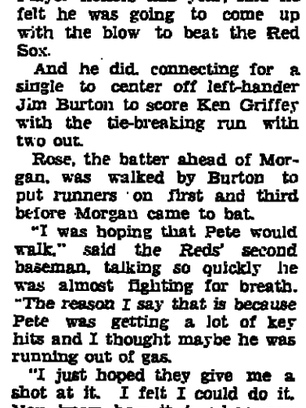
Besides all that, both leagues are now faced with significant drops in attendance. Most seriously hurt have been the Atlanta Flames, Minnesota North Stars, Washington Capitals and Kansas City Scouts. The Pittsburgh Penguins, California Seals and Detroit Red Wings are all running short at the box office, while the Los Angeles Kings are not expected to hit the black with the addition of Marcel Dionne's $250,000 contract.

Alan Eagleson, executive director of the NHL Players Association, who once was a principal reason for salaries skyrocketing, now feels the situation has turned around.

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Observer

How Long, O Ford?

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Lo, in the land of the Ford, the Chevrolet, the Plymouth, the Rockefeller and the Simon, there bode a prodigal city, the name whereof was New York, and its father was called Gerald, and his fist was sore tight.



Baker

Wherefore he did gather unto his bosom all those whom he did love, which numbered among their multitudes Exxon, begat of Rockefeller; Reagan, begat of Warner Bros.; Goldwater, begat of Goldwater's Department Store; Kansas City, begat of beef; Grand Rapids, begat of upholstery and maple, and both Israel and Egypt, begat of Kissinger.

And Gerald spake unto them, saying, have I not called all mine kith unto my bosom that I might tell them the danger wherein our house doth lie and caution them in the ways of parsimony, lest they do lay waste our fortune on drink, merriment and excesses of policemen's pay?

And the multitude spake as one, saying, Thou didst, O Gerald!

Since I have done thus, Gerald saith, wherefore is New York not among ye?

And the multitude did bow their heads, their mayors, their boards of directors and their Washington lobbies for they were sore ashamed.

Then did the money lenders come forth with hands upturned unto Gerald by which he might perceive the paper whereof they were laden; and the First National City Bank saith, O Gerald, knowest thou what this be whichof we bear before thee?

* * *

And Gerald saith, as ye be money lenders, so must this be filthy lucre, the sweet stuff which maketh the world go round.

And the Chase Manhattan Bank saith, guesseth again, O Gerald, for unto thee we bear naught but paper, the which we did buy from thy city New York in trade for multitudes of shekels.

Whereupon Gerald was much dismayed and did say, ye bought this idle paper instead of the Brooklyn Bridge?

Then was he sore angered with the prodigal city and he set his heart against it, but he did bide patiently whilst his city squandered the moneylenders' shekels on teachers, warriors, afflicted peoples, gangsters, chiselers and 30-shekel dinners.

* * *

And New York came unto him in rags, saying, willst thou order the fatted Treasury to set a free lunch before me, O Gerald, For thy forgiveness is famed throughout the land of the Ford, the Chevrolet, the Plymouth, the Rockefeller and the Simon, And we have heard much of it, as when thou didst forgive the prodigal Nixon, the wastrel Lockheed and the squandrous Penn Central?

But Gerald closed his heart, saying, consider not the mote in my mercies, but the Beame in thine own lie. And he thrust the prodigal city out, and it went forth among the money lenders seeking to trade paper for shekels.

Then did Gerald vow to smite the prodigal city. I shall go into the land of Tito, he saith, and there deliver such a smiting to the prodigal city that no money lender will henceforth grant it mercy. And he went, saying unto the cities of the land of Tito, which were famed for their ignorance of shekel management, that not one city among them was such a plague carrier for money lenders as New York.

* * *

And he did travel through the land of the Ford, the Chevrolet, the Plymouth, the Rockefeller and the Simon and in all places wherein the prodigal city had come to sell its paper, saying, behold, I saith unto thee, beware of the paper of the prodigal city and buy it not lest ye call down plagues of frogs, lice, flies, beasts, hail and darkness upon thy posterity. And they bought it not, such was the power of the word of Gerald.

Wherefore did the prodigal city come unto Gerald and beg for mercy, saying, we ask thee not for thine own bounty, O Gerald, for we know that thy fist is sore tight.

And Gerald replied, saying, New York stinketh.

* * *

And the prodigal city saith, pity us. We are afflicted with the plague of garbage, O Gerald. Wherefore, wilt thou not, in thy quixotic mercy, refrain from smiting us with thy fierce abuse, that the money lenders may cease to shun us?

Then was Gerald's heart softened, and he called unto him those people of the prodigal city whomof he loved, and they were named Burns and Simon and Buckley, and he spake unto them, saying, what shall I say in my travels throughout the land of this prodigal city of yours?

And they answered him, saying, New York stinketh.

Wherefore did Gerald ordain plagues of lice, flies, boils, beasts, hail and darkness upon the prodigal city, but withheld the plague of frogs, lest he be thought unmerciful.

Museum Official Arrested by Belgian Police

ANTWERP, Belgium, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—A senior official of Belgium's Royal Central African Museum has been arrested on charges of being involved in passing off imitations as authentic African artworks, according to police.

Paul Timmermans, 45, chief of the museum's educational service, was involved in providing certificates of authentication to help another Belgian named as Jan Hemmerrechts, 37, to sell imitation works, police said.

Maurice Chevalier scandalized the French chef by unpatriotically eating only plain English dishes and drinking only ginger ale.

Legendary Haunt for Upper Bohemians

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss



Ronald Searle's view of the Savoy Grill.

LONDON (IHT).—When the Savoy Grill closed 18 months ago, there was general mourning. Another landmark gone. A favorite rendezvous of theatrical and literary London, the Savoy was the setting for Arnold Bennett's novel, "Hotel Imperial." This was where Diaghilev gave parties for his Ballets Russes in the 1920s, it was the haunt of Noel Coward and Gertrude Lawrence. Winston Churchill often dined here. During the Blitz, he kept a room in the hotel for between-meals naps.

Although management said the closing was temporary—for renovations—everyone feared it might be permanent, a fear fed by a delay in the reopening. But last week the melancholy predictions were proved wrong when Princess Margaret led a procession of theater notables, directors of the hotel board, newsmen and faithful customers into the redecorated restaurant.

The new look comes from a lowered ceiling, making room for an overhead promenade lined with shop displays. There are mirrors to give a feeling of space, marble pillars, a Brussels carpet and wood paneling. A kitchen has been built next to the room to speed delivery of meals which formerly came from below stairs. The grill is smaller, and smaller tables have been installed. The feel is more modern and intimate—but modern or not the legends live on.

The grill opened in 1904 as the Café Parisien. The atmosphere was ideally suited to the inhabitants of Upper Bohemia. "If the artistic projects which took shape in conversations round its tables were obliterated, half the beauty and gaiety of the last 50 years would be obliterated, too," wrote Compton MacKenzie, an habitué.

It was probably Charles Frohman, the American impresario, who established the Savoy Grill as a theatrical haunt, although the hotel had strong stage connections to begin with. It was built by Richard d'Oyly Carte, producer of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas.

At Frohman's table gathered James Barrie, Arthur Pinero and Bernard Shaw, to arrange presentations of their plays on both sides of the Atlantic.

Frohman was drowned in 1915 when the Lusitania was torpedoed. Survivors recall him standing on the deck of the sinking liner, quoting Barrie's Peter Pan: "Why fear death? It is the greatest adventure of all." A memorial plaque used to hang over Frohman's table. Both table and plaque have now disappeared.

In "Hotel Imperial," Arnold Bennett made the hotel's managing director, George (afterwards Sir George) Reeves-Smith his hero and incorporated the entire staff in his pages. He was rewarded by having an omelette named after him. It is still on the menu.

Picasso often went to the Diaghilev parties, sketching Massine and the others and relaxing with the art critic, Clive Bell; the bearded historian stylist, Lytton Strachey, and the economist, John Maynard Keynes. (Keynes married the ballerina, Lydia Lopokova.) Veteran balletomanes remember Karsavina arriving in her pink silk and black lace costume.

Anthony Asquith, Lloyd George, Edward Elgar, Diana Duff Cooper, Charlie Chaplin, Somerset Maugham, George Gershwin and Adele and Fred Astaire were regulars.

In the 1920s, the grill was the in spot after the theater. Among habitués: Noel Coward, Gertrude Lawrence, Beatrice Lillie. Others were A. P. Herbet, master of light verse, editor of Punch and a member of Parliament; Charles Cochran, the British Ziegfeld; Patrick Hastings, author of "Scotch Mist," a sex comedy that became a hit thanks to a violent attack by the Bishop of London; John Barrymore, the only American actor ever to risk his Hamlet in London; Zelda and Scott Fitzgerald on their good behavior when Shane Leslie (Churchill's cousin) in a saffron kilt, brought them to meet John Galsworthy and St. John Ervine.

The journalist Hannen Swaffer stalked the premises night and day. In his winged collar, Victorian cravat, a cigarette butt dangling from his lips, this tall, pale spook resembled Dracula on the hunt. When Beaverbrook appointed him drama critic of the Daily Express, Swaffer became the most reviled man in town. His caustic comments resulted in his being forbidden entry to 12 theaters.

Spiritualist, socialist, racist—he denounced Cochran for importing black American artists—Swaffer campaigned for "decency." He railed against "The Green Hat," nightclubs and claimed he "shivered with shame" when "The Shanghai Gesture" was about to be produced, predicting that its premiere would be attended by "Pola Negri and the most vicious of our noblemen"—a combination that proved irresistible to his readers.

When Noel Coward was to make his American debut he wrote: "I declare without equivocation that the production of Coward's 'Vortex' on Broadway is an insult to the British people."

An American actress, Lillian Foster, took umbrage at his charge that she had "the affected baby voice of a ventriloquist's doll." He was lunching in the grill when his victim walked up to his table and slapped his face. He called for help, but before a waiter arrived she landed a second slap for an encore. The experience kept him from table-hopping for a week.

The incident, widely reported, began a face-slapping vogue. While Tallulah Bankhead was lunching with Sir Gerald du Maurier, a woman, intent on notoriety, rushed up, slapped her face and tore off her hat. But Miss Bankhead proved impervious to this bid for cheap publicity. She lit another cigarette and asked Sir Gerald: "You were saying, darling?"

Swaffer may have been softened by the Foster blow. At least he showed generosity in one case. He had made fierce assault on the acting and plays of the beloved Ivor Novello, but one day he came to Novello's table to inform him that D. W. Griffith was across the room. "He wanted to know who you were and I told him, but he still wants to meet you," reported the critic. This introduction led to Novello's starring in Griffith's film, "The White Rose," and opened a screen career for "the boy with the beautiful profile."

Maurice Chevalier scandalized the French chef, Virlogeux, by unpatriotically eating only plain English dishes and drinking only ginger ale. Even the ever-smiling restaurant manager, Luigi Donzelli (he is still in charge of the grill), frowned when Marlene Dietrich ordered suet pudding for dessert.

Chaliapin, Gigli and Richard Tauber gave an informal concert in the grill one night. Jo Davidson, the sculptor, made lightning sketches of Chaliapin on the rose tablecloth which a waiter whisked away as a souvenir—but it was sent off to the laundry before he could recover it.

Alexander Korda, the Hungarian-born producer who promoted the British cinema to world importance, made the grill his unofficial headquarters during the 1930s, conferring at his midnight table on film projects with Robert Graves, Charles Laughton, Josef von Sternberg and Winston Churchill, who wrote a screenplay on Drake for him.

The witty dramatist Frederick Lonsdale had such confidence in his popularity that he always ordered in advance a celebration supper in the grill to follow the premiere of one of his new plays.

Authors have become more shy, but the status symbol remains. Alan Melville, the comedy writer, asked how one can tell if a play is a hit, replied, "When after the second intermission the producer invites the author to supper at the Savoy."

PEOPLE: *Nixon Said to Seek Radio or TV Career*

Hoping to resume an active public career in "about six months," Richard Nixon is interested in becoming a radio or TV commentator, according to a Los Angeles columnist and television producer. Wally George, who writes for four weekly papers and produces "The Sam Yorty Show" for the former Los Angeles mayor, said this week that Nixon had invited him to San Clemente after he wrote a column defending the former President. He said he found Nixon "vibrant and vital" and interested in doing a commentary program like Ronald Reagan's. (The former California governor is now heard on hundreds of U.S. radio stations.)

"This Watergate thing was ridiculous," said Nixon, bringing up the subject himself, according to George, and added that it was "a stupid mistake" but "nothing like the press made it out to be."

* * *

British Equity has ordered its members not to work in a new film starring Bianca Jagger, wife of Mick Jagger of the Rolling Stones. The actors' union said she is not a professional actress. And Equity has rejected her application, general secretary Peter Plouviez said. He pointed out that none of the 10 roles in the film was to have been filled by an Equity member. "At a time of unparalleled unemployment for British artists," he said, "the casting of the film represents a cruel insult to the profession." The film, "Trick or Treat," was to be shot by a British company with a budget of £1 million.

* * *

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has filed a suit in Paris seeking to forbid the use of his portrait as publicity for a just-released film starring Jane Birkin. The publicity for "Catherine and Company" shows a photo of Giscard with a caption suggesting that he was attracted by Miss Birkin.

* * *

Actor Alain Delon has started libel proceedings against Le Canard Enchaîné for an article it published about his bodyguard, the late Stefan Marcovic. His complaint concerns an article published by the satirical French weekly in September which spoke of a relationship between Delon, Natalie Delon, then his wife, and Marcovic, who was murdered in 1962. The case will be heard Dec. 15.

* * *

Connecticut Gov. Ella Grasso says that American women will have to get along without her when they strike Oct. 29 against sex discrimination. "I'm not going to strike," she said, "because I have to go to work." The National Organization for Women is asking women to stay home from their jobs next Wednesday to show how much the United States relies on them. Mrs. Grasso said that she expects that women working in her office will find the strike "a luxury they can't afford."

* * *

A federal court judge in Nashville has ruled that Billie Jean Berlin was the wife of country musician Hank Williams when he died in 1953 and that she has a right to share in copyright renewals on his songs, among them "Jambalaya," "Cold Cold Heart" and "You Win Again." Williams had taken part in three marriage ceremonies with Mrs. Berlin at the time of them all he vorce from a former husban not yet final. But U.S. D Court Judge Clure Morton that since the couple subseq lived together, Mrs. Berlin qualified as his common-law to share in his estate.

* * *

Ronald Reagan was sp at Yale University this week one of the first questions student rally came from in the back of the dim campus chapel. "What your reaction be if you le your son Ron was having affair with Susan Ford ?" former California governor ed, according to Richard Be of the Los Angeles Times. the 200 students roared reference to Betty Ford's famous remark on TV. He "I happen to believe that a person is in public life a citizen, there are certain of their private lives that just don't question and answer, if asked."

* * *

Betty Anick, now the w longest-surviving heart trans patient, this week celebrate seventh anniversary of her o tion with a family dinner a son's home in Milwaukee. better than most people a age," Mrs. Anick, now 56, "I have absolutely no pro at all."

—SAMUEL JUST



Richard Nixon "stupid mist



Valéry Giscard d'Esta à la

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